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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 29, 1966/Sravana 7, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade with Pakistan

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*121. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have unilaterally lifted the ban on trade with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have not so far lifted the ban on trade with India.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब पाकिस्तान ताशकन्द घोषणा के विरुद्ध कार्य कर रहा है और उसको नहीं मानता है तब क्या कारण है कि हमने एक पक्षीय प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का विचार किया है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : चूंकि हमने ताशकन्द ऐग्रिमेन्ट की स्प्रिट के अनुसार काम करना तय किया है इसलिये दोनों मुल्कों के बीच में जितनी कठिनाइयां हैं उनको अपनी तरफ से दूर कर रहे हैं ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान के साथ पाकिस्तान का युद्ध हुआ है उस समय से लेकर आज तक व्यापार पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगा था उससे भारत सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नुकसान तो कोई नहीं हुआ । उनके साथ जो हमारी तिजारत होती थी वह गायब हो गई जब से हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की होस्टेलिटीज हुईं । लेकिन और मुल्कों के साथ हमारा व्यापार बढ़ा है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के पास इस वक्त हमारा कितना माल रुका हुआ है और व्यापार के

तरीके से हमें डिवैल्यूएशन के बाद कितना नुकसान हुआ है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पाकिस्तान के पास जो हमारी प्रापर्टीज हैं या जो कांफिस्केटेड हैं वह इस सवाल से **कवर** नहीं होती हैं । यह सवाल दोनों मुल्कों के बीच तिजारत के बारे में है । पहले हमारा 42 करोड़ रुपये का व्यापार था, तकरीबन 21 करोड़ रु० की आयात थी और 21 करोड़ रु० का निर्यात था वह अब बन्द है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आपने बैन उठाया तो क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में परामर्श कर लिया था कि वह भी अपना बैन उठा लेंगे । यदि नहीं, तो जो काम बगैर उनसे परामर्श के किया गया उस का क्या कारण था, और जब पाकिस्तान अपने यहां से होकर अफगानिस्तान से भारत फल लाने की इजाजत दे दी है तब क्या वजह है वह साधारण ट्रेड की इजाजत नहीं देता ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले जैसा मैंने कहा ताशकन्द ऐग्रिमेन्ट की स्प्रिट में दोनों कंट्रीज के बीच नार्मलाइजेशन आफ रिलेशन्स हो इस सिलसिले में हमने ट्रैड बैन उठाया । फारुख साहब जो उनके तिजारत के मिनिस्टर हैं और दो और मिनिस्टरों से रावलपिंडी में मेरी बातचीत हुई थी, और अभी थोड़े दिन हुए लन्दन में भी बात हुई थी कि यह हमारा पालिसी है । आहिस्ता आहिस्ता पाकिस्तान सरकार भी तिजारत शुरू करने की कोशिश करेगी ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the Government have recently taken up with Pakistan the question of land transit facilities for Afghanistan dry fruits to India.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, that is also under discussion.

Shri Kapur Singh: With what result?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No result so far.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in pursuance of the decision of Government to lift the ban on Indo-Pakistan trade, local trade between East Pakistan and Assam has been resumed; if so, how this trade is being regulated and what steps are taken to prevent smuggling of goods and infiltrating into India of saboteurs and hostile elements going to Pakistan for military training etc.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As long as bilateral ties are not resumed, one-way removal of the ban naturally is not conducive to trade expansion. Therefore, we are asking that the ban on both sides should be lifted and normal trade relations should be restored, and if necessary a protocol should be signed between the two countries for a long-term trade agreement.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी हाल ही में भारत सरकार ने रुपये का अवमूल्यन कर दिया है लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अपने सिक्के का अवमूल्यन नहीं किया है । इससे भारत पाक व्यापार पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अवमूल्यन का फारेन करेंसी के साथ ताल्लुक है । उससे पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार में कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है । जैसे और मुल्कों के साथ होता है वैसे ही होगा ।

श्री बड़े : पाकिस्तान ने अभी तक अपना बैन उठाया नहीं है तब जो जूट या और कच्चा माल हम वहां से लेते हैं उसके बारे में क्या पाकिस्तान से कोई बातचीत हुई है और क्या वहां से हम जूट खरीद सकते हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम थर्ड कंट्रीज के द्वारा जो पाकिस्तान का माल लेते हैं वह जरूर ले सकते हैं और जूट के सम्बन्ध में भी यही स्थिति है । लेकिन यह अवश्य है कि हम चाहते हैं कि नार्मलाइजेशन आफ रिलेशन्स हमारे बीच में हो जायें और हम

वहां पर एक नया वातावरण बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि दोनों देशों के बीच में मैत्री बढ़े और जल्दी से जल्दी तिजारत भी शुरू हो जाये । हमें आशा करते हैं कि ऐसा होगा ।

श्री त्यागी : आपने जो बतलाया कि एक तरफा तिजारत चल रही है और आपने बैन हटा लिये हैं । मैं जरा इसको समझना चाहता हूं क्योंकि ट्रेड जो है वह एक तरफा चीज नहीं है । दोनों पार्टियों का साथ साथ होना जरूरी है । तो जो हमारी तरफ से तिजारत शुरू हुई है वह उनके माल को खरीदने की है या अपना माल उनके यहां बेचने की भी है । अगर एक तरफ बैन होता है तो यह पेमेन्ट्स वगैरह किस तरीके से होते हैं जब पाकिस्तान कोआपरेट नहीं करता ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारी कोशिश दोनों तरह की है । अभी डाइरेक्ट तिजारत हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की शुरू नहीं हुई है । पेमेंट सारा स्टर्लिंग और डालर्स में होता है । जो माल वह बेचते हैं वह हमारे यहां थर्ड कंट्रीज के द्वारा पहुंचता है और जो हम बेचते हैं वह वहां थर्ड कंट्रीज के द्वारा पहुंचता है ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Before the Indo-Pak conflict there was regular trade between East Pakistan and West Bengal and Assam and that was to the interest of both the countries. Have the Government made a special effort to find out whether regular trade can be started as soon as possible between these two States of India and East Pakistan.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The region which the hon. Member has referred to is covered by the overall agreement between the two countries. We have removed the ban with respect to trade between India and Pakistan. Both West Bengal and Assam are covered under this agreement and when bilateral trade is restored it is our expectation that things will be simplified.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Sir, I submit that Question No. 124 also may be taken up with *122.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Minister any objection?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; I shall club 122 and 124 together.

Prices of Essential Commodities

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*122. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Achal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken certain concrete measures recently to hold the price-line of essential commodities in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted in this regard and the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6560/66].

Prices of Essential Commodities in Delhi

***124. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of the price structure in Delhi and New Delhi has been recently conducted by the Delhi Administration, based on the study of the prices of 35 essential commodities;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to stabilise the prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Delhi Administration has been studying the retail prices of 18 essential commodities.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6561/66].

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the prices of essential commodities are steadily rising in this country and the Government have not succeeded in putting a check on the rise in prices, may I know whether they have taken any drastic measures against the price rise?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have given a series of steps in these two statements and if the hon. Member peruses them he will not fail to appreciate that many steps have been taken. However, I agree with him that the steps may not have been wholly adequate to meet the needs of the situation. Firstly, we have started a control room and appointed a commissioner of civil supplies. If I may circulate the report of the commissioner's working in the last three weeks, he has visited many States and many areas to see if essential goods reach the consumers at reasonable prices. Here we are mostly concerned with the Delhi Administration because it is directly under the Centre. But I am giving a review for the whole country also; I am not by passing any of your questions. What I am saying is that the question relating to Delhi Administration has been amplified here, likewise, control rooms are being established by the State governments. We have also made arrangements with the big manufacturers and mills and industries to rush goods where there are pockets of scarcity. In some cases there are voluntary price arrangements between the industry and the trade; these arrangements have also begun. There are various types of consumer co-operatives, fair-price shops, departmental stores, etc., which we are concerned with. All these in due course would be more or less bringing out satisfactory results.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the prices of essential commodities in this country have registered a further spiralling-up because of the Government's decision to devalue the rupee, and the Government has also contributed to this price rise by themselves agreeing to a 10 per cent rise in advertisement rates?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Price rise which goes by the merits of the situation should not be clubbed with a general phenomenon. There was inflation in this country for the last many years because of the developments in a growing economy, and those inflationary conditions still continue.

Therefore, some price rise is inevitable, and here, as far as I could follow the hon. Member's point some spiralling price anywhere is unjustified. We are trying to curb and check it, and so many errors have taken place in respect of the retail trade.

Shri Hem Barua: All price rise is unjustified. My question was, whether the prices in this country have registered a further rise due to the Government decision to devalue the rupee and whether the Government have themselves contributed to this price rise by agreeing to a 10 per cent rise in advertisement rates.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have actually denied that there is any relation between the 10 per cent advertisement rise and the general price structure. There is the statement here which I have placed before the House in answer to question No. 124, which gives a detailed statistical evaluation of the price rise that has been registered in the Delhi Administration and which is the picture generally for the whole country. If the hon. Member refers to it, he can ask me, pointing out which is the particular commodity or commodities with which he is expressing his disagreement.

Shri P. C. Borooah: As a measure of holding the price line, raids have been going on in Delhi to bring the grain-hoarders to book. But in today's papers, I read that these measures have been brought to a halt. May I know what is the reason for stopping these raids?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the hoarders at the wholesale level are concerned, there have been so many anti-hoarding measures not only today, but even in the past. What we are really concerned with here is, whether the consumer prices have greatly risen. I would invite the attention of the hon. Members to those essential commodities, about 28, plus another 47, which we have listed. If any hon. Member can point out to me a particular item in which, in his personal experience or in the experience of others elsewhere, there is a steep rise in price, I will check it up and try to rectify.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It has been reported that the raids have been stopped now.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have not been stopped. But we cannot be indiscriminately doing it. It cannot be an indiscriminate raiding. But the raids have not been stopped.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is the Minister in a position to deny that even after the steps that have been enumerated have been taken, there has been a 15 to 30 per cent increase in the prices of essential commodities during this period after devaluation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not like to subscribe to that view. Because from the statistics and the data available to me from the Control Room .... (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am in the hands of the House. (*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the actual fact?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The facts are on record. If there is any contradiction, I am not going to say about it without further enquiry. I would request the co-operation of the House and the Members to point out to me the commodities in which, in their experience or in the experience of others, there has been any steep rise in price.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Does the Minister keep himself in touch with the prices? He gives us the impression that in a matter like this he is not keeping himself abreast about the price of commodities.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know whether they have any information. He says that Members

should point out to him. I want to know whether the Government have got information in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: He has given that information in the statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg your indulgence. If you see the question itself, it was asked, what steps have been taken, and the results thereof. (*Interruption*).

The question itself refers to not only the steps taken, but the results thereof. In the long statement, they have not mentioned the results achieved after taking steps.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The detailed statement I have placed contains prices before devaluation i.e. on 30th May, 66 and after devaluation on 15th July and 22nd July, so that hon. Members will know that this is the result of the steps taken by the Government which are enumerated in the other statement.

Mr. Speaker: What is contained in the statement, he need not repeat.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What steps has the Minister taken to see that the prices do not go up in the rural areas? May I know whether he is aware or not that the prices in rural areas of two or three things like cement, foodgrains and edible oils and textiles, have gone up by 10 to 15 per cent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Last month, we had a meeting of the Civil Supplies Commissioners of all States. In each district, the Collector has been empowered under the Essential Commodities Ordinance and Act to notify to the Central Commissioner here any scarcity. I can assure the House, whether it is cement, cloth or oil, if we receive any information from them, we immediately rush supplies. In another report that I have supplied we have shown how much products have been moved.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आवश्यक चीजों के जो दाम हैं वे दाम रेडियो से हर रोज प्रसारित किये जाते हैं लेकिन बाजार में जब हम उस भाव पर किसी चीज को लेने के लिए जाते हैं तो हमें जवाब मिलता है कि इस भाव पर आपको वहीं से चीज मिल सकती है, हमारे पास से नहीं मिल सकती है और आप वहीं जाकर लीजिये । मतलब यह है कि उस भाव पर बाजार में वह वस्तु नहीं मिलती है । क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि तेल का भाव सवा पांच रुपये किलो हो गया है ? ये सब जो दाम बढ़ रहे हैं इनको बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये हैं ? सरकार ने जो कठोर कार्रवाई करने की घोषणा की है उसके फलस्वरूप कितने लोग पकड़े गये हैं और कितनों को सजा हुई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : रेडियो से जो दाम प्रसारित होते हैं उसके बारे में हमारे पास, रेडियो डिपार्टमेंट के पास अस्सी से सौ चिट्ठियां औसतन रोज आती हैं जिनमें ऐप्रिसिएशन होता है और कहा गया होता है कि इस ब्राडकास्ट की वजह से सामान्य नागरिक को इस मुल्क के अन्दर यह पता चल जाता है कि सही दाम क्या हैं और उन सही दामों पर उन्हें चीजें मिल भी रही हैं । ऐसे भी केसिस हैं जिनमें यह कहा गया है कि हमें उस दाम से नहीं मिलती हैं । ये जो इस तरह के केसेस होते हैं इनमें हम कार्रवाई करते हैं । रेड करके लोगों को पकड़ते भी हैं और जहां जिस चीज की कमी होती है उस चीज को हम वहां रश करते हैं । यह सब इन्तजाम किया गया है ताकि ठीक दाम पर लोगों को चीजें मिल सकें, उनका बटवारा ठीक ढंग से हो सके । इसमें कोआप्रेशन का सवाल है । अकेली सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती है । मैं मेम्बरों से अपील करता हूं कि वे कोआप्रेशन दें । मैं कोई डिफेंस नहीं ले रहा हूं । लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि सहयोग होकर एक सदन के मेम्बर का और पब्लिक का भी । जहां कहीं भी कोई कठिनाई हो, कोई तकलीफ हो उसको वे हमें बतायें और हम उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भागना चाहते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि कितने केस पकड़े हैं और कितनों को सजा हुई है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसा तो नहीं हो सकता है कि आज पकड़ें और कल सजा हो जाए । यह कैसे हो सकता है । कुछ देर तो लगती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : छुटभइयों को तो आप पकड़ रहे हैं और बड़ों को छोड़ रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से बोले जायेंगे तो कुछ भी नहीं लिखा जाएगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चलने दीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूल 376 के तहत मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । हम लोग सवाल का नोटिस देते हैं, लेकिन आप हमको मौका नहीं देते हैं । मेरे बारे में खास तौर से इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है । आखिर मेम्बरों को बुलाने के बारे में आप क्या तरीका अख्त्यार करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अभी आए हैं और उन्होंने शिकायत करनी शुरू कर दी है । इस से पहले सवाल में मैंने माननीय सदस्य को बुलाना चाहा, लेकिन वह मौजूद नहीं थे ।

श्री बागड़ी : इस सवाल के वक्त तो मैं मौजूद हूं । जब तक आपकी निगाह हम पर न पड़े, तब तक हमको मौका न मिले, तो फिर हमें सवाल देने का क्या फ़ायदा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी सवाल के बारे में इतने नाम होंगे, तो मैं सबको मौका नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know to what extent the Super Market has been able to influence the existing prices of different essential commodities, to what extent the consumer goods are likely to be distributed through this channel and what is the administrative set-up of such Super Market organisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad that the hon. lady Member has raised this question. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the first store under the Super Bazar Scheme which has been opened here. It had a very healthy effect on the prices of consumer goods. I would invite hon. Members to go there and see for themselves and tell me whether my statement is correct or not.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता भूखों मर रही है और मंत्री जी हंस रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने अभी जो भाव निश्चित किये हैं, वे कब तक रहेंगे । इन भावों में और घटा-बढ़ी करने की कब तक संभावना है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, it is a loaded question. Already he assumes the prices to be higher than what I have said in the statement. We are keeping a daily watch. What is wanted is to point out any defect in the statement and whether the prices are like that or not.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मूल्य और बढ़ेंगे तो नहीं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : ये भाव कब तक रहने की संभावना है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या ये भाव इससे आगे तो नहीं बढ़ेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय इसी तरह सवाल करना जारी रखेंगे, तो कार्यवाही कसे चल सकती है ?

He wants to know whether there is a proposal to raise the prices further by the Government.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, not at all.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी है । मुझे भी अवसर दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी सवाल के लिये पचास नाम हों, तो मैं सबको एक साथ कैसे बुला सकता हूं ?

श्री बागड़ी : आप मेम्बरों को नम्बरवार बुलाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुझे यह हिदायत दे दी जाये कि मैं सीरियली बुलाऊं, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लिखित बयान के बारे में एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम सेवक यादव ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि देहातों और शहरों में दामों के बारे में जो वस्तुस्थिति है, वह कुछ और है और यहां जो उत्तर दिये जाते हैं, वे बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में प्रश्नों का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह स्वयं देहातों में जाकर दामों की वस्तु-स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे या नौकरशाही द्वारा दी गई झूठी खबरों और ग़लत सूचनाओं को ही आधार बनाए रखेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय कुछ और हो सकता है, लेकिन हक़ीकत यह है कि हम देहात तक पहुंचे हैं, जहां से यहां इन्फर्मेशन आती है । हर एक स्टेट में कंट्रोल रूम बने हुए हैं, जहां इस प्रकार की सब इन्फर्मेशन इकट्ठी होती हैं । अगर कोई मेम्बर साहब यह महसूस करते हैं कि हम ने जो प्राइस बताई है, वह ठीक नहीं हैं, तो वह हमारा ध्यान दिला सकते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : दाम इस से ज्यादा हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

श्री बीरेन भट्टाचार्य : ये दिल्ली के रेट हैं । (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो मैं पूछना चाहता था । (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहबान को खुद सोचना चाहिए कि अगर बीस माननीय सदस्य खड़े होते हैं, तो मैं उन में से सिर्फ एक को ही बुला सकता हूं । लेकिन अगर बाकी के उन्नीस माननीय सदस्य भी बोलना शुरू कर दें, तो मैं कार्यवाही को कैसे रेगुलेट कर सकता हूं ? अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, तो मैं सवाल देने वाले मैम्बरों में से सीरियली बुला सकता हूं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर किसी सवाल के बारे में 75 नाम हैं, तो और किसी सदस्य को मौका नहीं मिल पाता है । मेरा सुझाव है कि आप सिर्फ पहले नाम को बुलाइये और फिर हाउस में सब माननीय सदस्यों को मौका दीजिए ।

श्री सहोदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कामत ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I rise on a point of order. Sir, you will be pleased to recall that my hon. colleague, Shri Dwivedy, put a question enquiring about the rise in prices throughout the country and the Minister in a facile manner tried to evade a complete answer to the question by saying that a statement is laid on the Table of the House. The statement relates only to Delhi, while the question was about the whole country, because people are suffering over the whole country. Therefore, I want to know what the position is,

and whether it is a fact that in the wake of devaluation, when the Prime Minister was beguiling the people with her diversionary slogan of swadeshi, the prices of swadeshi fruits and swadeshi vegetables have shot up and even the Swadeshi Asoka Hotel has raised its rates and, if so, what measures are being taken by the Government against the Swadeshi hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers all over the country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I hope the hon. Member will allow me to have my say so that I can explain the whole thing. If he refers to Question No. 122—because there is confusion between the questions and that is why the House is being misled—it refers to the various measures taken by the Government after devaluation to control the prices and to see that the consumers get commodities at fair prices. I enumerated . . .'

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: No.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Delhi is quite separate.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, in that very question the last para asks "if so, the measures adopted in this regard and the result thereof".

Shri Manubhai Shah: The statistical results are not required. What I have said is in a qualitative manner. I cannot put 10,000 commodities here. I have enumerated in the detailed statement that by and large in every part of this country, every State including rural areas, the prices have not risen unreasonably anywhere.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What does the House want now?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A discussion.

Some hon. Members: Yes, a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister agree to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am prepared for a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Let a notice be given. I will allow a discussion on that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The discussion on this will be held in the no-confidence motion itself. Why should there be a separate discussion?

Mr. Speaker: What could I do if they want a separate discussion? Now, next question. Shri Sezhiyan.

Salem Steel Plant

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*123. **Shri Sezhiyan:**
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports on the establishment of a steel plant based on the Neyveli lignite and Salem iron ore have been submitted by the Japanese experts and Messrs. Dastur and Co. and if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon;

(b) whether the Salem steel plant will be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the provisions made in the Plan allocations therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Both the Japanese Consulting Institute and Messrs. M. N. Dastur and Co. Private Ltd. have submitted their reports on the

establishment of a steel plant based on the Neyveli lignite and Salem iron ore, but a decision on setting up of the plant in the Fourth Five Year Plan has yet to be taken.

Shri Sezhiyan: This question has been hanging fire for so many years. Here I can refer to an assurance given by the then Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries, Shri C. Subramaniam, on the 15th April, 1963, who while replying to the Demands for Grants, said:—

> "The project report is under preparation and will be available by the end of this year. I can assure the House that all possible steps will be taken for the expeditious implementation of this project in Salem."

I want to know from the Minister why there has been so much delay in implementing that assurance.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The project report from Dastur and Company has been received. It was considered. Later on the Japanese Consulting Institute offered their services and it was also taken. They had visited the country. They also have submitted a report. That report has reached us on the 23rd March, 1966. It is now under consideration. A final decision has to be taken in consultation with the Planning Commission where the final allotment to the steel industry will be decided.

Shri Sezhiyan: The Minister gave that assurance on the 15th April, 1963 and more than three years have passed. I want to know whether the Government is so slow in taking decisions.

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is true that it was envisaged as a Third Five-Year Plan project but on account of various difficulties and in view of the recent report now.... *(Interruption)*.

Shri Sezhiyan: What are the difficulties in arriving at an early decision?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It would not be possible to enumerate all the difficulties, but originally it was conceived as a mild steel plant and now as a low alloy steel plant. The Japanese Consulting Institute has given the report which is under study. The final allocation from the Planning Commission has yet to come. As far as the Ministry is concerned, we have proposed a few crores of rupees for the establishment of this plant but the decision has to be taken in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that this thing has been hanging fire for long and there is a specific question in part (b) whether the Salem steel plant will be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, I want to know whether an answer can be given to the effect that it can be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; if not, what is the impediment and whether the Planning Commission is against it or some other regional consideration is standing in the way.

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no regional consideration at all. We have already submitted to the Planning Commission that an amount of Rs. 35 crores be allotted for the Neyveli-Salem steel project but the decision, as I have already stated, has yet to come from the Planning Commission.

Shri Nambiar: Will it come in the Fourth Five Year Plan? There is no answer to that.

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जापानी विशेषज्ञ तथा मेसर्स दस्तूर ऐंड कम्पनी ने अपने प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिये हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं सलेम इस्पात कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या इन दोनों देशों के अलावा किसी और देश की कम्पनी से कहा था ?

श्री सेठी : जी नहीं । दस्तूर ऐंड कम्पनी और जापान कान्सल्टिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट के अलावा और किसी से नहीं कहा था।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल सलेम इस्पात कारखाने के बारे में भी है और वह लागू होता है चौथे और पांचवे कारखाने के बारे में भी । इस वक्त इन इस्पात कारखाने के लिए विदेशों से जो सामान मंगाया जाता है, वह अधिकतर सामान हमारे देश में बनाने की चर्चा खूब चल रही है, इम्पोर्टस सबस्टीट्यूशन की, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जैसे जैसे स्वदेशी चीजों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है वैसे वैसे दाम बढ़ता जाता है और कारखाने का खर्चा भी बढ़ता चला जा रहा है ?

श्री सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक स्वदेशी चीजों के इस्तेमाल का संबंध है निरन्तर उसमें वृद्धि हो रही है और यह जाहिर है इससे कि बोकारो स्टील प्लांट जो डाला जा रहा है उसमें 60 फी सदी स्वदेशी माल डाला जायगा । यह बात सही है कि कुछ चीजों में कीमत बढ़ रही है और मशीनरी की भी कीमत बढ़ी है, उसकी वजह से स्वदेशी चीज के उत्पादन की भी कीमत अगर बढ़ी है, तो यह बात सही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न समझे नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जितना ज्यादा हम इन्डिजिनस चीजों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उतनी ही उसकी कीमत ओवर आल बढ़ती चली जाती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जाना चाहता हूं हूं कि स्वदेशी चीजों के बनाने में अपनी कार्य क्षमता बढ़ाकर लागत और खर्चा घटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह): यह जनरल स्टेटमेंट करना कि स्वदेशी चीजों का दाम बढ़ता ही जाता है, यह तो अनुचित होगा । बहुत अच्छा काम कई दिशाओं में हुआ है और कहीं कहीं कास्ट भी बढ़ गई है । दोनों बातें हुई हैं ।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: The Madras Government has offered to put up this Salem Steel Plant finding the rupee resources from their own sources. All that they want is the foreign exchange component of Rs. 30 crores. What is standing in the way of the Planning Commission in sanctioning this scheme?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have been having a series of discussions with the Planning Commission in regard to the overall size of the Plan as also the sectoral plans. After the discussions on overall size of the Plan have reached a final stage, the discussions on the sectoral plans have been going on. Yesterday morning I had a talk with the Member concerned of the Planning Commission and he told me that he could not give the exact allocation. This was the position till yesterday morning. I do not know what happened in the afternoon. In the morning, he was not in a position to disclose to me the exact allocation for the steel plant.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether the Japanese team has made any recommendation about the Salem plant being feasible, economical and profitable and also about the Japanese collaboration in the plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Japanese team has submitted two alternatives. One alternative is of a 2,50,000 ton plant producing low alloy steel and the other alternative is of a 5 lakh ton plant out of which 2,50,000 tons will be low alloy steel and 2,50,000 tons will be mild steel. Both the alternatives are under consideration.

Shri Muthiah: What about the Japanese collaboration?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes; they have said it is feasible and economical.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: The Minister just now stated that the Planning Commission is still considering it. May I know whether the hon. Minister will allow this plant to be put up in the private sector, if possible?

Shri T. N. Singh: No, Sir. Our industrial policy is where it is. We have already recommended to the Planning Commission suggesting the inclusion of the Salem plant in the Fourth Plan. Beyond that, I cannot make any further statement.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि हमारे देश में इस्पात का उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकता की तुलना में अधिक बढ़ गया है ? इस के कारणों पर विचार करते हुए क्या सरकार सलेम या ऐसे अन्य कारखानों के निर्माण के संबन्ध में पुनर्विचार कर रही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह बात नहीं है कि हमारे पास स्टील सभी किस्म का काफी पैदा हो रहा है। कुछ चीजों में ज्यादा हो गया है, किसी किस्म में स्टील में, किसी में कम है। जैसे, एलाय स्टील हमारे पास कम है। उस का उत्पादन ज्यादा चाहिए। इसी वास्ते जो भी प्लान्ट बनेंगे या उन की योजना बनेगी उन का क्या प्रोडक्ट होगा, उस पर बहुत कुछ निर्णय निर्भर करेगा।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether there are reasons to believe that the opinions of the so-called technical experts and technical firms of the various countries are invited by the Government with the possible view of pushing down the claim of the steel plant or pushing up the claim of certain other steel plants? For instance, the British and American Technical Committee suggested that Vizag will be better than Goa because Goa will involve conversion of metre-guage into broad-gauge—this is purely a railway question. I want to know whether something like that has happened in this case also.

Shri T. N. Singh: There is no such deliberate desire in favour of a particular party for collaboration. As a matter of fact, the Madras Government invited the Japanese collaborators; the Madras Industry Minister also went there. We have no objection to consulting any good technical expert in such matters.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि अमेरिकन कनसल्टेंट ने, अपनी जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश बस्तर में जो स्थान है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े साहब, यह सलेम का सवाल है, इस में सारे का तो नहीं पूछा जा सकता।

श्री बड़े : मैं तो यह पूछता हूं कि स्टील प्लान्ट मध्य प्रदेश में बनने वाला है या नहीं ? मैं ने पहले नहीं पूछा। जब आप ने एलाऊ किया बाकी दूसरे स्टील प्लान्टस के बारे में तब मैं ने पूछा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हों ने पूछा कि बाकी चीजों में जो ग्रसर हुआ है, क्या इस में भी वह हुआ है, तब मैं ने एलाऊ किया।

श्री बड़े : मेरा यही कहना है कि क्या इस की वजह से हमारा स्टील प्लान्ट मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं बनने वाला है ? क्यों कि जापान से जो उन्हों ने कन्सल्टेशन किया है तो जापान से हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं कैसे एलाऊ कर सकता हूं ?

श्री सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल सेलम के स्टील प्लान्ट के बारे में है, और यह प्लान्ट भी एलाय स्टील प्लांट है। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है जब पांचवें-छटे इस्पात कारखाने का सवाल आयेगा, तब देखा जायगा।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि सरकार कन्ट्री भर स्टील प्लांट लगाने वाली है,

जैसा कि सेलम में बना है। क्या उत्तर-भारत के पूर्वी पोरशन में भी आप कोई प्लांट कहीं पर लगा रहे हैं ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बस्ती में लगा देंगे।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that certain criticism has come up on the surface during the last one year that it has been . some sort of a folly to sink huge sums, particularly of foreign exchange, into big projects and then there is rethinking on the part of the Government to invest in smaller consumer goods and other industries that would give results sooner than very much later, may I know whether the same thought has been applied to big projects where thousands of crores of rupees are being sunk?

Shri T. N. Singh: In all economic programming, we should have a due share of also long-gestation-period projects also and should not have only short-gestation-period projects. We are trying to have, as many as possible, short-gestation-period projects. All the same certain basic industries by their very nature have long gestation periods and we cannot ignore this fact.

Decontrol of Cement

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*125. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of decontrol of cement over the rise in prices of cement;

(b) whether production of cement has increased after decontrol and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the arrangements made for the distribution of cement in sufficient quantity to the Government agencies and the private people at fair prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6562/66].

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether it is true that the distribution agreement that has been agreed to has completely broken down and cement has become very scarce and prices have risen very high and black-marketing is resorted to?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is not true that the distribution agreement has been down. I have got a statement which will show that to some States the distribution has been more during the last five months compared to the corresponding five months of last year. But there have been some difficulties in distribution because of non-availability of box-wagons; there were strikes in some factories; there has been power-cut in some States; all these have combined, during the last three months, to reduce the production to some extent, even though as the statement will show the production of the last six months, as compared to the six months of the previous year, has been more.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is the statement of Mr. Somani that the price has not increased, and not of consumers.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There had been some complaints from West Bengal.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Linga Reddy may ask his second question (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: In view of the unsatisfactory arrangement.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult to follow the proceedings. I cannot listen to the question; the Minister also cannot hear the Member. Unless there is silence, how can we proceed?

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: In view of the unsatisfactory arrangement at present with the manufacturers who have undertaken the responsibility, will the Government restore the previous arrangement of distributing the cement through the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The same system or the same pattern of distribution that was being followed by the STC prior to decontrol is being followed by the industry now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Does he not find any difference between Government and private enterprise? How does he justify this?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the persistent shortage of cement in the market and also in view of the fact that Government are not in a position to go in for additional public sector undertakings because of the persistent paucity of funds, may I know whether Government are in a position now to review the earlier process of thinking and also to appoint a committee to go into this question?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As a matter of fact, the paucity may be of two kinds. One is that generally there is shortage in the country because the demand is more than the production. The other one may be due to the fact that stockists may hoard and sell it at blackmarket prices and thereby create an artificial shortage. It may work out both ways.

So far as the State coming into the picture is concerned, there is not only the Cement Corporation of India, but different State Governments also are going in for cement factories; some are already working their cement factories; and some have applied for some factories; practically, every State Government is coming into the field to have State-owned cement factories.

I would not deny that there is shortage. As I have already said, the demand is more than the production. I would not also deny the existence of black marketing in cement, because we have received reports that there has been blackmarketing in some places. Many investigations have been made not only by the industry but also by the Department itself. Some complaints were found to be frivolous; naturally, some were true. The industry has been warned; the concerned dealers have been thrown out. Now, the industry wants to appoint a special officer in each of the States and also one in Delhi to look into the complaints and make the necessary distribution arrangements.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The answer is wonderful; some are true, some are false, some are white, and some are black.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस दिन से सीमेंट का कन्ट्रोल हटा, तो प्रारम्भ में सीमेंट के मूल्य काफी नीचे चले गये, लेकिन इस विवरण को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि जब कि प्राडक्शन बढ़ गया है, फिर भी मूल्य बराबर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। ब्लैक मार्केट मूल्य का जो स्तर कंट्रोल के समय था, बिल्कुल उसी प्रकार का धीरे धीरे होता चला जा रहा है। आप ने निर्देश दिया है कि कृषि कार्यों के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी, लेकिन किसानों के लिये कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई है और उनके निजी निर्माण कार्यों के लिये उसी प्रकार की कठिनाई है, जैसे पहली थी। इन तमाम स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या सरकार जो मिल मालिक हैं, उद्योगपति हैं, उन को बुला कर, फिर कोई इस प्रकार का रूप निकालेगी जिस से जनता को सुविधापूर्वक सीमेंट मिल सके।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The State Governments have been informed that

for meeting any special needs of agriculturists etc., they can contact this organisation and get the requirements. I am told that recently, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has got 10,000 tons purely for the agriculturists, apart from the usual allocation. So, it is wrong to suggest like that. Of course it is just possible—I do not quite know—that the demand may be more and the whole demand may not be met, but it is not correct to say that the agriculturists are not getting anything.

Shri Tyagi: Of course, not.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: राजस्थान में सीमेंट नहीं मिलती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पंजाब में नहीं मिलती है, कहां पर किसानों को मिल रही है, बतलाइये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उड़ीसा में मिल रही है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिकार्ड नहीं कीजिये, वह कैसे बतायेंगे । अगर मेरे बुलाये बिना आप सवाल करने लगें, तो मिनिस्टर को जवाब नहीं देना पड़ेगा । इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा, स्वामी जी, आप जरा सोचिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी बोल रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कार्यवाही तो तब ही चल सकती है, जब कि एक बोले, एक वक्त में अगर दस बोलेंगे तो कैसे चल सकता है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की बात मानता हूं, लेकिन वह आप के सामने अनर्गल बोल रहे हैं, सीमेंट किसी प्रान्त के किसान को नहीं मिल रही है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या भारत सरकार इस बात को ध्यान से देख रही है कि पंजाब के वर्तमान राज्य पाल श्री धर्मवीर जी ने सीमेंट आदि चीजों का ब्लैक-मार्केट करने वाले व्यापारियों को भारी रगड़ पट्टी चढ़ाई है और इस रगड़ पट्टी के नतीजे में क्या सीमेंट वगैरह चीजों के दाम अपने स्वर पर आ गये हैं । अगर आ गये हैं और भारत सरकार इस को ठीक समझती है तो अन्य राज्यों के राज्य-पालों को परामर्श दें कि वे भी अपने राज्य में रगड़-पट्टी चढ़ायें ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जवाब आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो मैं दिलवाऊंगा बाकी जब तक आप खड़े रहेंगे तब तक जवाब कैसे आ सकेगा ?

Shri Kapur Singh: Unless President's rule is imposed in the whole of India, how can the other Governors do the same as the Governor of Punjab is doing?

Shri Bubudhendra Misra: This is a suggestion the hon. Member has made and it is a good suggestion. We will certainly consider it. It is not that the State Governments are apathetic in this matter; the State Governments are also very keen to check black-marketing and they are taking steps in this regard.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने जो भी उत्तर दिये हैं वे वही दिये हैं जो कि उन के मंत्रालय ने उन्हें लिख कर दे दिये हैं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को किस भाव से सीमेंट मिल रहा है इस का कोई अनुभव नहीं है । वह कोटा होल्डर्स जिन को कि ऐजेंसियां मिली हैं वे काफी मात्रा में सीमेंट ब्लैक से बेचते हैं उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होता तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि एक बड़े नगर के अन्दर इस की ऐजेंसी एक के पास

**Not recorded.

न होते हुए अधिक लोगों के पास इस की ऐजेंसी हो जिस से ब्लैक मार्केट में सीमेंट न बिक सके। मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट ऐजेंट्स की मोनोपली है और उस बारे में मैं ने एक शिकायती पत्र मंत्री महोदय को लिखा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस पत्र पर गौर कर लिया जायगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: यह सीमेंट न मिलने की बीमारी है जो कि कंट्रोल उठने के बाद और भी गम्भीर हो गयी है तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसे ठोस कदम उठा रही है जिससे गरीब से गरीब आदमी को भी सीमेंट प्राप्त हो सके क्योंकि कंट्रोल के समय कुछ सीमेंट प्राप्त तो हो जाता था लेकिन उस के उठने के बाद तो अब बिल्कुल ही सीमेंट प्राप्त नहीं होता है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I was going to give the figures when I was interrupted. During the period, January to March 1966, that is, the first three months of this year, allocation to the urban areas has been 6,60,744 tonnes and that to the rural areas has been 2,81,888 tonnes.

Shri Tyagi: No.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो लिखित बयान पेश किया है उस में उन्होंने कहा है :—

> "The industry has accepted a form of self-regulating control in the matter of Prices".

लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह नियंत्रण हटने के बाद क्या सीमेंट कारखाने के मालिकों ने अलग वितरण कम्पनियां बनाई और फुटकर सीमेंट बेचने वालों से पहले जो वह डिपाजिट लेते थे उस से कई गुना ज्यादा डिपाजिट लेने लगे जिस के कि फलस्वरूप उन को यह खामख्वाह बिना सूद दिये, बिना ब्याज दिये एक और यह पूंजी मिल गयी और दूसरी ओर जब कि फुटकर व्यापारियों के ऊपर यह मुसीबत आ गई तो जगह जगह पर उपभोक्ताओं का शोषण भी शुरू हुआ तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह "सैल्फ रेगुलेटिंग कंट्रोल" का क्या हुआ, और आखिरकार कहां है वह ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The industry has created a body named Cement Allocation and Co-ordination Organisation which has taken over the distribution of cement throughout the country, the work that was being done by the STC; and so far as this taking of advance is concerned, the STC was also following the same practice, and it has been said that whenever advance is taken, within four to six weeks cement must be supplied. If it is not supplied, the money must be refunded. If it is delayed for some reason, 8 per cent interest will have to be paid.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आया ? प्रश्न मेरा क्या था और जवाब क्या आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मंत्री जी से जवाब दिलवाइये इस तरीके से तो नहीं हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे चुके । श्री मालवीय ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : यहां पर जब सीमेंट के बारे में बहुत पहले बहस हुई थी तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक वायदा किया था जहां तक मुझे ख्याल है कि अगर डिकंट्रोल के बाद सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे तो सरकार फिर से इस पर गौर करेगी और कोई रास्ता निकालेगी तो जब सरकार को मालूम है कि सीमेंट के दाम अब ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं इसलिये उस वायदे को पूरा करे जो वायदा यहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब ने किया था ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: उस समय मिनिस्टर साहब ने उस की बड़ी प्रशंसा की थी।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The agreement with the industry was that there would not be any price increase without the consultation and approval of the Government. This is a question that relates to blackmarketing, and not to rise in the price of cement. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: This is a new thing that has cropped up now that during the Question Hour several Members stand up and put questions when they are not called, and that is one of the reasons why answers are also not precise. I cannot follow, I do not hear all that has been said on the one side or the other, and I cannot ask the Minister. If the Members keep silent, there may be larger number of questions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

Mr. Speaker: Answers also might be precise and to the point and the Members might get the information that they want, but that can only be done if some discipline is maintained. If only one Member stands up and puts the question, I can follow that question, I can get the answer also, whatever is wanted. If that help is given to me, I can be useful; otherwise, there is no use. Every Member begins to speak, and there are about 12 voices simultaneously. The other day also I put it to the House that I was ashamed to hear from a diplomat that he had never seen simultaneous speaking in a Parliament but here we have simultaneous speaking.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Which Parliament has he seen? We have also seen Parliaments in Italy, France and other places. Who is this diplomat? Foreigners intervene unnecessarily in our affairs.

Mr. Speaker: Simultaneous speaking does not go on. I have also seen.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: On a small point of clarification. Will it mean that the Members and the House should tolerate glaring and apparent mis-statements from the Treasury Benches?

Mr. Speaker: If the Members keep discipline, I will ask the explanation of the Minister and then I can put it to the House, and they can take other action.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा बराबर नहीं होता और हम लोग जैसा आपने कहा एक साथ कई, कई लोग बराबर नहीं बोलते है अलबत्ता व सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि सीमेंट की प्राइसेज बढ़ी नहीं है और सीमेंट का एक बड़ा अच्छा व प्रकाशपूर्ण चित्र प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तब स्वभावतः हम लोग माइमलटेनियसली प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि उसकी क़ीमत 1 परसैंट बढ़ी है जबकि बढ़ी है वह 30 परसैंट तो आप ही बतलाइये कि हम लोग कैसे उस असत्य को इस हाउस में चुपचाप निगल जाये ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now I must pass on to the next question. Shri Lahtan Chaudhry. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey. Shri Bagri. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Shri Kishen Pattnayak.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि जो उत्तर यहां पर दिया जाय उसका वस्तु स्थिति से कोई सम्बन्ध हो लेकिन उत्तरों का सम्बन्ध वस्तुस्थिति से होता नहीं और पता नहीं कि जवाब किस दुनिया से सम्बन्धित होते हैं ? उत्तरों का सम्बन्ध प्रश्नों से नहीं होता।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मिनिस्टरों को इसके लिए रगड़ पट्टी लगाई जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

I have been calling Members. Nobody is prepared to put the question.

लुग्दी कागज तथा अखबारी कागज के कारखाने

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*126 **श्री लिहटन चौधरी :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बालगोबिन्द वर्मा :
श्री मोहम्मद कोया :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1027 के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन के मैसर्स साइमन इंजिनियर्स तथा मैक्सिको के मैसर्स सीआ इण्डस्ट्रियल डी सान क्रिस्टोबल से विशेषज्ञों का जो दल भारत में लुग्दी कागज तथा अखबारी कागज बनाने के कारखानों को स्थापित करने की सम्भावना की जांच करने के लिये भारत आया था क्या उसका प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसमें क्या मुख्य बातें दी हुई हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री लहटन चौधरी : मैं जानना चहता हूं कि यह टीम कितने दिनों से इस देश में घूम रही है और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई समय निर्धारित किया है कि कब तक वह अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करेगी। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन जिन जगहों पर जाने की गवर्नमेंट ने उसको राय दी है वहीं वह जा रही है या कि **एट रेन्डम** घूम रही है।

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: The report is expected in two or three months.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, about the foreign diplomat commenting on the conduct of the Members of Parliament, my submission is that whenever any foreigner makes any comment about this Parliament in an adverse way, I think you will put your foot down on his comment. That is what I want to say.

Mr. Speaker: Hem Barua should realise that if somebody just in an informal manner comments upon that and I find that it is a fact, what should I do?

श्री मधु लिमये : तब उसका उल्लेख यहां पर न करें।

Mr. Speaker: The primary or the first principle in Parliament is that only one man should speak at a time. What do we find here? I am bringing to the notice of the Members again and again that if we proceed in an orderly manner and only one Member speaks, we may be able to transact business in a better manner.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अपने मन में ही इस बात को रखिये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जो हमें यह सीख देते हैं उन की लोक सभाओं को भी हम जानते हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: I submit that whenever there is any breach of the rule, when more than one Member speaks in the House, it is within your authority to curb that. But my point is, why should a foreigner be allowed to make adverse comment on us? I know of foreigners who have made very flattering comments about us particularly about you; I can quote them verbatim. Therefore, let us go by the beautiful things that other people say about us, not by the ugly things that other people say.

Mr. Speaker: I must bring to the notice of the Members the ugly things so that we may have more beautiful things.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Aluminium

*127. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals sent to the Planning Commission by the Ministry of Industry for the production of aluminium both in public and private sectors in the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the foreign exchange content involved therein; and

(c) the schemes which have been approved by the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Mines and Metals and not the Ministry of Industry is concerned with the production of aluminium both in the public and private sectors. A statement showing details is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6563/66].

Fifth Steel Plant

*128. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the location of the Fifth Steel Plant recommended by the Steel Consortium at Visakhapatnam and also about the location of the Sixth Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether any representations were received from the public and the organisations and, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Numerous representations from the public as well as various organisations in this regard have been received and are receiving attention.

(d) The Fourth Five Year Plan for iron and steel, in the context of which the decision on setting up of the Fifth and Sixth steel plants will have to be taken, has yet to be finalised.

Steel Outlay for Fourth Plan

*129. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the steel outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for the various steel plants to achieve the overall outlay of steel;

(c) whether upward revision of estimates for steel production in the public sector steel plants has also been considered; and

(d) if so, the main particulars thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). A final decision on the targets and outlay for steel in the Fourth Plan period is expected to be taken shortly. All relevant factors will be taken into account in estimating the cost correctly.

Cost of Bokaro Steel Plant

*130. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost of the Bokaro Steel Plant on the basis of the report submitted by the Russian technicians;

(b) the foreign exchange content representing the necessary import of equipment and components of this plant;

(c) whether the Indian engineers and consultants have been asked to examine the Russian project report relating to the indigenous works and equipment; and

(d) the saving which is likely to be effected if the recommendations of the Indian consultants are accepted by the Russians?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). The estimate for Bokaro stage I, on the basis of the USSR Detailed Project Report as accepted with modifications, was Rs. 6,124 million. This has been subsequently revised to Rs. 6,800 million after taking into account the effects of devaluation.

2. The total foreign exchange requirements of the Plant as well as mines would be approximately Rs. 1.814 million for stage I.

3. The Soviet Project Report was examined by a Technical Committee. The indigenous availability of equipment was examined by the Engineers of Bokaro Steel Limited, representatives of the Directorate-General of Technical Developmnt, Messrs Dastur & Company and the Heavy Engineering Corporaion, Ranchi. Reprecentatives of a large number of manufacturers were associated while finalising the division list of supplies from India and the USSR.

4. Certain suggestions for cost reduction submitted by Messrs Dastur & Company are still under the consideration of the Soviet authorities.

Export of Trucks to South Vietnam

*131. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the export of Telco-manufactured trucks to South Vietnam;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that these Indian made trucks are being used by South Vietnam Government for military purposes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent the export of trucks to South Vietnam?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s TELCO are exporting commercial truck and bus chasis to South-Vietnam.

(b) No, Sir, we have not received any reports to this effect.

(c) Does not arise..

Swaminathan Committee

*132. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Utiya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swaminathan Committee has recommended that the Cotton Textile Industry, where no import of machinery or cotton was involved, should be exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) whether the Committee have also recommended that the Cooperative Sector of Sugar Industry should also be exempted from the licensing provisions; and

(c) the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations were examined by the Government, but it was considered that it will not be in the public interest to exempt the Sugar Industry, in the cooperative Sector, from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the present.

As regards the Textile Industry, the question is still under consideration.

Free Mining and Processing of Non-Ferrous Metals

*133. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to do away with

public sector monopoly in the mining and processing of non-ferrous metals by throwing open small areas for exploitation by the private sector;

(b) if so, the reasons for a departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution and wether this is likely to concentrate more powers in the matter in the hands of a few individuals; and

(c) if so, the States where such areas have been handed over to the private sector so far and the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1956, the mining and processing of non-ferrous metals like copper, lead, zinc and tin are the exclusive responsiblity of the State, subject to small scale mining being permitted in the private sector. In keeping with the above policy, it has been decided to throw open small areas bearing non-ferrous metals like copper, lead and zinc for exploitation by the private sector. There has thus been no deprture from the Industrial Policy Resolution.

(c) No mineral concession for copper, lead and zinc over the areas recently released has so far been granted to any private party.

Prices of Footwear

***134. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that footwear manufacturers of Agra who export shoes to USSR through the State Trading Corporation have urged upon Government to revise the rates of footwear in view of the rise in prices of raw meterials; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on their demands?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Representations were received to the effect that, as there has been a rise in prices of raw materials, the procurement prices should be revised. An agreement has been reached between the fabricators and STC providing for an increase of Rs. 2/- per pair in the procurement price of shoes in respect of the supplies to be made during the second half of this year. In addition, S.T.C. are also arranging for supply of certain raw materials at reasonable prices to the fabricators.

Licences for setting up Industries

***135. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to recommend measures for reducing the delay in the granting of licences for the setting up of industries has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The Industries Development Procedures Committee which was reconstituted in August 1965 submitted its report on 28-1-1966. A copy of a Resolution issued by Government on 7th July, 1966 indicating the principal recommendations of the Committee and Government's decisions, thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6564/66].

Forward Trading in Edible Oils and Vanaspati

*136. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fluctuation in prices of edible oils and vanaspati, forward trading in these commodities is proposed to be banned; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Forward trading in vanaspati and other major edible oils has been banned except to the extent indicated below:—

(i) There is no ban on non-transferable specific delivery contracts in any of these commodities. However, such contracts in groundnut it may be entered into only between members of recognised associations or with or through any such member.

(ii) Although there is no legal prohibition on forward trading in groundnut oil, permission for such trading has not been granted to any association in the country.

(iii) There is no ban on forward trading in coconut oil. However such contracts may be entered into only between members of a recognised association or with or through any such members.

Non-transferable specific delivery contracts are actual delivery contracts, and are required by the trade for the physical marketing of goods. Forward trading in coconut oil is being conducted in a satisfactory manner under the auspices of two recognised associations at Alleppey and Cochin, and therefore, there is no need to ban such trading.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

*137. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Mission which visited India to hold discussions for the expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant has submitted its proposals;

(b) whether the proposals have been considered and an agreement signed with the British Steel Consortium; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Discussions were held by Hindustan Steel with a consortium of British firms, BRISEL, regarding the expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant from 1.6 million ingot tonnes capacity to 3.4 million ingot tonnes capacity. As a result, HSL and BRISEL have signed certain "Heads of Agreement" on the 9th June, 1966. According to this, within four months of the signing of this, the Contractor shall submit to HSL a tender generally in accordance with the Project Report. The Contract for expansion work will be concluded thereafter, but only after a credit agreement has been reached with the British Government.

रेलगाड़ियों में शायिकाओं (स्लीपिंग बर्थ्स) का नियतन

*138. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दो तथा तीन शायिकाओं वे शयनयानों में शायिकाओं के आवंटन के मामले में फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में स्थान आरक्षित कराने में जनता तथा अधिकारियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने तथा स्थान आरक्षण कराने के लिये जनता को जो घूस देनी पड़ती है उसकी रोक थाम के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या कारण है कि साधारण तौर पर पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में स्थान अथवा शयनयानों में शायिकाएं नहीं मिलतीं, जब कि घूस के रूप में कुछ अतिरिक्त धन देने पर वे उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में 2 टायर और 3 टायर वाले जो सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं उनकी बुकिंग और आरक्षण की जांच करने की व्यवस्था मौजूद है। रेलवे के चौकसी और वाणिज्य संगठनों द्वारा संभाव्य स्थलों पर निरोधात्मक जांच भी की जा रही है। यह जांच इन संगठनों द्वारा स्वयं या कभी-कभी केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो के साथ मिलकर की जाती है। इसके अलावा, जब कभी कोई खास शिकायत मिलती है तो उसकी जांच की जाती है और उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ख) जी हां। ऊपर (क) में बताये अनुसार कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ग) यह एक आम किस्म का सवाल है। सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा गया है **[पुस्तकालय में रखा। देखिये संख्या 6565/66]** जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि कदाचार को रोकने के लिए और आरक्षण प्राप्त करने में जनता को जो कठिनाइयां होती हैं उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किये गये हैं।

State Trading Corporation

*139. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation proposes to go into the manufacturing field; and

(b) if so, the main particulars and the justification of the move?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation is setting up at Madras a factory for making wigs and wiglets from human hair, and this factory is expected to go into production before the end of this year. Till now, human hair has been exported in raw or semiprocessed form. By converting the hair before export into wigs and wiglets, unit value that can be obtained would be enhanced several fold and the quality and regularity of supplies for export could be ensured. The other field in which the State Trading Corporation is examining the possibility of setting up a manufacturing unit is footwear, for which large export contracts have been obtained; the demand abroad is mainly for machine-made shoes, for which the capacity already established in the country is not adequate enough for the export potential; hence, the establishment of a manufacturing unit primarily for meeting export requirements is being contemplated.

कोन्नागर में गार्ड के साथ मारपीट (पूर्व रेलवे)

*140. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ गुंडों ने 30 अप्रैल, 1966 को कोन्नागर स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर एक रेलगाड़ी को रोक लिया था और गार्ड के साथ मारपीट की थी;

(ख) क्या गार्ड को घायल अवस्था में अस्पताल ले जाना पड़ा था;

(ग) क्या इस घटना के कारण कुछ समय के लिये रेलगाड़ियां रुक गई थीं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस घटना में तस्कर व्यापारियों के साथ साथ रेलवे अधिकारियों का भी हाथ है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं को फिर न होने देने के लिये सम्बन्धित रेलवे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी हां।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Circular Railway Around Delhi

*141. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work regarding the construction of circular railway line around Delhi has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). No project for a circular railway around Delhi has been sanctioned. Perhaps, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the "Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities" project. This project is under progress and is expected to be completed in about two years time.

Block Closure of Jute Mills

*142. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association had recently resorted to block closure of jute mills in West Bengal and if so, the number of mills closed down and the number of workers affected by the block closure;

(b) whether the workers' wages have been paid in full; and

(c) whether Government had given permission for the block closure of mills and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes. Sir, from the 23rd to the 28th May, 1966. About 1,57,000 workers were affected.

(b) Workers affected were paid compensation as provided in the Industrial Disputes Act, viz. 50 per cent of basic wages, 50 per cent of dearness allowance and 50 per cent of wage increment for the period of the closure.

(c) The reasons for the block closure have been explained in detail in the Statement made in answer to Short Notice Question No. 31 dated the 13th May, 1966. The Government of West Bengal and the Central Government had agreed to the block closure.

Meeting of Commerce Ministers of Commonwealth at London

*143. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commerce Minis- of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6566/66].

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6566/66].

Detention of Train at Kalyan Station

***144. Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back a train was detained at Kalyan Station on the Central Railway to enable a Deputy Minister of Maharashtra to have his breakfast;

(b) if so, whether this was permissib e under the Railway rules;

(c) whether the Railway Administration has punished the subordinate staff for this behaviour of the Deputy Minister; and

(d) whether he has written to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to ask his **Ministers to behave themselves** and not to inconvenience the public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No Sir, but on 9-4-1966 the Bombay-Poona Deccan Express suffered detention at Kalyan station for arranging breakfast from the refreshment room there for Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Urban Development Minister of Maharashtra.

(b) The Railway rules do not permit detention to trains for the personal convenience of any individual, although trains may be detained for catering to the bonafide needs of passengers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

बेलडंगा स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर एक रेलगाड़ी पर आक्रमण

*145. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री कालरोलकर :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 मई, 1966 को पूर्व बेलडंगा रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट कुछ सशस्त्र लोगों ने एक यात्री गाड़ी पर आक्रमण किया और यात्रियों को लूटा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी स्थिति में यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 23-5-1966 को, 370 डाउन (लालगोला सवारी गाड़ी) के एक तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में यात्रा करते हुए कुछ बदमाशों ने ख़तरे की जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी

को रोक लिया । गाड़ी में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के जो दो सिपाही चल रहे थे उनमें से एक ने बदमाशों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया । इसी बीच, 70/75 बदमाशों के एक गिरोह ने सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के सिपाही पर हमला कर दिया । उन्होंने गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों को छुड़ा लिया और सिपाही की बन्दूक भी छीन ली । उन्होंने पत्थर भी फेंके और तीन यात्रियों के साथ मारपीट की और उनमें से एक का सूटकेस ले गये । गाड़ी से चावल के कुछ बोरे और चिड़वा भी निकाल ले गये । यात्रियों ने चीख-पुकार की । इस बीच गाड़ी को पीछे लौटा कर बेलडंगा ले जाया गया ।

(ग) सवारी गाड़ियों और रेलवे परिसरों में अपराधों की रोकथाम और उनका पता लगाने तथा अपराधियों पर अभियोग चलाने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य-पुलिस की होती है । भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 149/333/379/225 और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 108/127 के अधीन यह मामला पुलिस की छानबीन में है । 61 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

New Government Electrical Factory, Bangalore

*146. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1530 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Government of Mysore to hand over the management of the State-owned New Government Electrical Factory at Bangalore to a West German firm has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Consumer Commodity Corporation

*147. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Consumer Commodity Corporation in the public sector which would specialise in the export of consumer commodities;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Amongst the export commodities already being handled by the State Trading Corporation are an increasing number of consumer products, such as shoes, garments etc. In addition, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation called the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., is dealing with the exports of important group of consumer products produced by the handicraft and handloom industries. It is being considered whether, by some readjustment of function between these two Organisations, exports of all such consumer products could not be concentrated in one of them and the remaining products handled by the other. Examination of this possibility has just been initiated, and the details have yet to be worked out before any final decision can be taken regarding the setting up of a Consumer Commodity Corporation.

Allocation of Raw Materials

***148. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints have been received from the various industrialists regarding the determination of principles, priorities and procedures for the allocation of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b). No Sir. There have been a few representations for enhanced allocations in individual cases which are dealt with on merits.

Catering on Railways

*149. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as reported in the press, he recently said at the Indian Railway Caterers' Convention in Bombay, that "I cannot trust Railway Catering" and that food catered to the travelling public on the Railways was unclean and unwholesome;

(b) whether his observations applied to the departmental as well as to the private catering on the Railways; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to provide clean and healthy food to the Railway travellers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The press report is not correct.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Visit of Railway Minister to U.S.A.

***150. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited U.S.A. recently to finalize a loan with the World Bank promised by it to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Railways during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held by him with the World Bank authorities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). During the Railway Minister's visit to U.S.A. he did meet the World Bank officials and discussed the prospects of loans for Railway requirements. As already known, a loan equivalent of U.S. Dollars 68 million has been sanctioned by the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank.

Train Service between Gadra Road and Munabao

622. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regular train services between Gadra Road and Munabao Stations, Northern Railway, had been suspended due to Indo-Pak. conflict during September last;

(b) whether the train services between the two stations on the said railway have since been restored; and

(c) if so, the details of the resumed services?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A pair of mixed trains which used to run between Gadra Road and Munabao prior to 6-9-65, has since been restored with effect from 28-5-1966.

Splitting of a Goods Train on N.F. Railway

623. Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goods Train running from Katihar in the Siliguri-Katihar section of the North-East Frontier Railway suddenly split into two parts as the wagons got uncoupled on 27-5-1966;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) the loss of life and property?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 26-5-1966 while train No. 904 Down through goods was running between Nayatola and Katihar stations of Northeast Frontier Railway it got parted at Km. 618.

(c) There was no loss of life. The cost of damage to railway property was negligible.

Detention of Trains on S. E. Railway

624. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether several long distance and suburban trains on the S.E. Railway on the Howrah—Kharagpur Section were detained on 27-5-66 by passengers because of the late running of the Panchkura-Howrah Local;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the details of the disturbance caused to the normal running of trains in the locality?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). On 25-7-66, S. 28Dn. Panskura-Howrah Local had a late start ex Panskura by 18 minutes, consequent on the late arrival of the train rake. The passengers waiting for the train at Bhogpur Station interfered with the running of this and other train services by placing rails, sleepers etc. on the track thus obstructing movement on both the Up and Down lines. As the train could not enter Bhogpur Station, passengers travelling in the trains forced the Guard and Driver to back it to Panskura. As a result, eight passenger trains suffered detention ranging between 20 to 155 minutes.

Epidemic in Siliguri

625. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hepatitis has taken an acute epidemic form in Siliguri (Assam) Railway Colony affecting about a thousand residents of the locality; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Government to counteract the epidemic over and above the measures adopted by the Assam Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. About 650 residents of Siliguri Railway Colony were affected.

(b) The following measures were adopted for counteracting the epidemic:

(i) elimination of all suspected causes of pollution of drinking water,

(ii) arrangement for adequate filtration and supperchlorination of drinking water.

(iii) issue of instructions to all staff in the Railway colonies for boiling the water before drinking.

Somasundara Mills, Coimbatore

626. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a lock-out

in the Somasundara Mills, Coimbatore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total loss in production during the period of the lock-out and how many work-days were lost; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reopen the mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The management of Somasundram Mills, Coimbatore decided to close first shift from 1st March, 1966 due to uneconomic working. The mill workers thereupon staged a stay-in-strike on 2nd March, 1966. The management declared lock-out from 4th March upto and including 15th March, 1966. The lock-out was lifted on 16th March, 1966.

(c) The lock-out lasted 12 days of which two were holidays. The loss of production for 10 working days of the lock-out is estimated at 1,88,760 metres of cloth and 45,000 kgs. of yarn.

(d) The mill has re-opened on 16th March, 1966.

लाइसेंस प्राप्त कुली

627. श्री उदिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलों पर कितने लाइसेंस प्राप्त कुली काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कुली ठेकेदारों, सहकारी समितियों अथवा राष्ट्रपति के साथ किये गये करारों के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या इन कुलियों ने अपने मजदूर संघ बना रखे हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या इनको मान्यता प्रदान की गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 37,369 ।

(ख) सिवाय 400 के जिनकी व्यवस्था एक सहकारी संस्था द्वारा की गयी है, सभी को सीधे रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). उनमें से कुछ ने अपनी यूनियनें बना ली हैं, लेकिन उन्हें मान्यता नहीं दी गयी है, क्योंकि लाइसेंसदार भारिक रेल कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, उन्हें केवल रेलवे का लाइसेंस प्राप्त है । इसलिए ये यूनियनें वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार मान्यता प्राप्त करने की हकदार नहीं हैं ।

Cycle stand at Delhi-Kishanganj Station

628. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3692 on the 15th April, 1966 regarding the provision of a cycle stand at Delhi-Kishanganj Station and state the progress since made in the matter and when the said stand will be provided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The proposed site at Delhi-Kishanganj Station for putting up a cycle stand has been finally approved. The cycle stand will be provided early.

Level-crossings and over-bridges in Olavakkot Division

629. **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of level-crossings and over-bridges proposed to be constructed in the Olavakkot Division of the Southern Railway in 1966-67; and

(b) the places where they will be constructed

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b) Widening of an existing under-bridge (at Km. 357/5-6 between Kalipatti Road and McDonald's Choultry) and construction of a road under-bridge and two road over-bridges in replacement of existing level crossings (at Km. 754/3-4 near Cannanore, 726/12-13 between Mahe and Jagannath Temple Gate, 17/16-17 and 20/6-7 near Wadakancheri) have been tentatively proposed for execution during 1966-67. There is no proposal for any increase in level crossings.

A.C. Coach in Madras-Mangalore Mails

630. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Southern Railway to introduce an air-conditioned coach in the Madras-Mangalore Mails; and

(b) if so, when the same will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Introduction of A.C. accommodation on the Madras-Mangalore Mails is not feasible at present for want of requisite A.C. Coaches. Some additional B.G. partially A|C Coaches are programmed for construction As and when these coaches become available for traffic use, the question of introduction of A.C. accommodation on 1 Dn|2 Up Madras-Mangalore Mail's will be duly considered having regard to the needs of traffic in this class.

Stoppage of Train by Office-Goers

631. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unruly persons and office-goers stopped a shuttle and several other trains going to Delhi thus disrupting the Railway traffic between Delhi and Gurgaon on the 29th June, 1966;

(b) if so, the details of the disturbance; and

(c) its effect on the running of trains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) There was a heavy rush due to Mela Masani. As a protest against insufficient accommodation, a few C.O.D. workers travelling by train No. 2 BDF stopped it at Shahbad Mohammadpur Halt by pulling the alarm chain and also squatting over the Railway track. The Govt. Railway Police arrested two persons who were challaned U|S 118 Indian Railway Act. The train was detained for two hours.

(c) Two Passenger Trains following Train No. 2 BDF also suffered detention on account of this incident.

Formation of Indian Trade Service

632. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken towards the formation of a Central Service to be known as the Indian Trade Service as recommended by the Mathur Committee; and

(b) what would be its strength?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Study team headed by Shri H. C. Mathur, M.P. has been accepted by Government in principle. The details are being worked out after which the Ministries concerned will be consulted.

पारसनाथ हिल (बिहार) के निकट तांबे का भण्डार

633. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या **खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रांची (बिहार) में बरगोंडा पारसनाथ हिल के निकट तांबे के एक बहुत बड़े भण्डार का पता लगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे): (क) नहीं, महोदय । बिहार के हजारी बाग जिले में पारसनाथ पर्वत के समीप बरगन्डा नामक स्थान पर तांबे के निक्षेप होने की सूचना बिहार सरकार द्वारा दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). बरगंडा की पुरानी खानों के क्षेत्र में तथा उसके समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र में विस्तृत भूभौतिकी सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे । पुराने क्षेत्र की छोटी-छोटी विषमताओं को छोड़कर किसी बड़ी विषमता का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा ।

पारसनाथ के बिल्कुल उत्तर में पारसबेरा के पूर्व से पश्चिम की ओर जाने वाले नीचे पहाड़ी कूटों में 6 किलोमीटर से भी अधिक दूरी तक तांबे का खनिजायन पाया गया है । परन्तु विशेष रूप से इस खनिजायन की प्राप्ति पूर्वी किनारे से 1 किलोमीटर के फासले तक सीमित है । भारतीय भौमिकी विभाग के सहयोग से राज्य सरकार के खनन एवं भौमिकी निदेशालय द्वारा इन निक्षेपों को सिद्ध करने के लिए अन्वेषणात्मक व्यधन किया जा रहा है ।

Import of Chemical Fertilisers

634. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of **Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price to be paid by India for importing Chemical Fertilisers like Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Super-Phosphate is much higher than what is paid by other importing countries like Pakistan;

(b) the actual cost (with freight) of one tonne of imported Ammonium Sulphate at an Indian port and how it compares with the cost at a Pakistani port; and

(c) whether there is a big difference between the two prices, and if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) to (c). No realistic comparison of prices paid by India and Pakistan for the purchase of Urea is possible as specifications and packing of Urea prescribed by India and Pakistan differ. Similarly comparison of prices is not possible in respect of Ammonium Sulphate which is purchased in bags by us from free foreign exchange, whereas it is purchased in bulk condition by Pakistan.

In regard to Ammonium Sulphate purchased both by India and Pakistan in bulk condition from US AID funds, whereas the prices paid by India for supplies during 1966 ranged between Rs. 220 and Rs. 256 per tonne at Indian Port including freight (pre-devaluation rates), according to information available to us from commercial sources the prices quoted by Pakistan ranged between Rs. 237 and Rs. 267 per tonne, taking freight into account. Even in this respect however, the prices at which purchases have actually been made by Pakistan are not known to us.

So far as Super Phosphate is concerned, purchases are made by the State Trading Corporation; but they

are not aware of the price paid by Pakistan for such material if imported by them.

Decline in Exports to African Countries

635. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a considerable decline in our exports to the African countries during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the exact figures in that regard and the reasons for the decline in exports to those countries; and

(c) the measures taken to boost up export of Indian products to the African countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The exports from India to African countries have risen from Rs. 46 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 61 crores in 1965-66; an increase of Rs. 15 crores in 1965-66.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India are making continuous efforts to boost the exports of Indian goods to African countries Such measures include (a) visits to Africa by the Indian Trade Delegations/Study-*cum*-Sales Teams etc. sponsored by the Government of India/Export Promotion Councils, and other Semi-Government/Private organisations, (b) holding of Exhibitions and participation in Trade Exhibitions/Fairs held in other countries (c) conclusion of Trade Agreements with various African countries, (d) establishment of show rooms in those countries as a visual publicity of Indian products and (e) conducting of market survey on various commodities in African markets, etc.

Manufacture of Small Cars

636. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have been held with some collaborators regarding the manufacture of small cars in the country; and

(b) if so, the up-to-date progress achieved in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Apart from the exploratory talks held in early 1965 with the foreign firms who had shown interest in the establishment of a small car project in the country there have been no negotiations with any party. During the talks they had been asked to submit detailed proposals. Such proposals have been received only from one of them. These proposals will be pursued if it is decided that the

project is to be proceeded with during the Fourth Plan period.

निजामुद्दीन (नई दिल्ली) की रेलवे कालोनी में अग्निकांड

637. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 मई, 1966 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेलवे कालोनी में मजदूरों की 300 झोंपड़ियों में आग लग गई जिस के परिणामस्वरूप एक हजार लोग बेघरबार हो गये तथा लगभग 15 हजार रुपये के मूल्य की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) सरकार ने पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को क्या सहायता प्रदान की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (ग). जी नहीं । लेकिन निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन के पास नागरिक क्षेत्र में रहने वाले मजदूरों ने अनधिकृत रूप से जो झोंपड़ियां बना ली थीं, उन में 1-5-66 को आग लग गयी । मजदूरों की 89 झोंपड़ियां जल कर राख हो गयीं और 365 लोग बेघर-बार हो गये । बताया जाता है कि आग लगने के कारण लगभग 30,000 रुपये की हानि हुई । पुलिस अधीक्षक दक्षिण क्षेत्र, नयी दिल्ली के अनुसार आग लगने का कारण यह था कि इन में से किसी झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला अब्दुल्ला खां का पुत्र श्री अब्दुल वहीद स्टोव पर गोश्त बना रहा था । घी में आग लग गयी और उस की लपटें झोंपड़ियों तक पहुंच गयीं, जो फूस की बनी थीं । हवा तेज होने के कारण आग तेजी से फैल गयी । आग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के प्रत्येक परिवार को नेशनल क्रिश्चियन कौंसिल आफ इंडिया द्वारा 40 रुपये और कपड़े दिये गये । इन झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले 7 रेल कर्मचारियों की सम्पत्ति को भी नुकसान पहुंचा ।

Sale of Foreign Cars by S. T. C. to West Bengal

638. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have drawn the attention of the Central Government about certain matters relating to the sale to that Government of foreign cars by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On enquiry, it was found that, of the particular two cars the State Government wanted to purchase, one had already been allotted to a tourist taxi operator and the other had already been included amongst cars notified or public auction. The position was explained to the State Government, who have since selected another two cars and also taken delivery.

भपटियाही और निर्मली के बीच रेलवे यातायात

639. **श्री लहटन चौधरी :**
श्री उटिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भपटियाही और निर्मली के

बीच रेलवे लाइन को फिर से चालू करने के बारे में रेलवे यातायात सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है, और यदि हां, तो उसे फिर से चालू करने के लिये कब कार्यवाही की जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि निर्मली सुपौल सब-डिवीजन में है और दोनों स्थानों के बीच दूरी केवल 14 मील है तथा दोनों स्थानों के बीच सीधा रेल सम्पर्क न होने के कारण लोगों को कचहरी तथा अन्य कार्यों के लिये लगभग 150 मील का चक्कर लगा कर आना पड़ता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) कोसी नदी की बाढ़ से तबाही के कारण भपटियाही और निर्मली के बीच जो रेलवे लाइन 1938 में बन्द कर दी गयी थी उसे फिर से चालू करने के लिए कोई यातायात सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन हाल में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने सुपौल से कुआरगंज (14.7 किलोमीटर) और सुपौल से थरभीटा (12.78 किलोमीटर—पहले का छोड़ा हुआ मार्ग) तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए अभिदर्शन इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण किये थे । इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों पर रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में विचार हो रहा है । जांच का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही सुपौल-थरभीटा लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

(ख) निर्मली सुपौल सब-डिवीजन में है और निर्मली से सुपौल स्टेशन तक की सीधी दूरी लगभग 13 मील (21 किलोमीटर) है । इन दो स्थानों के बीच रेल का रास्ता समस्तीपुर और मानसी हो कर है और इस की दूरी लगभग 170 मील (268 किलोमीटर) है ।

Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Private Ltd.

640. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Private Limited, Rajpura was granted licence and it was agreed upon by the erstwhile Patiala State Government not to allow any other biscuit factory in the State up to August, 1969;

(b) if so, wheher M/s Rita Biscuit Co. which was granted a licence to construct a biscuit factory near Delhi has constructed a biscuit factory in Patiala; and

(c) the reasons for allowing M/s Rita Biscuit Co. to construct the factory at Patiala in violation of the agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Dr. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. In the agreement with the erstwhile Patiala State Government there was a stipulation to this effect, but in the Registration Certificate granted subsequently by the Government of India to the Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Private Limited no such stipulation was made.

(b) and (c). M/s. Rita Biscuit Co. have been permitted to set up a factory at Patiala on the recommendations of the State Government.

Shifting of R.C.C. Depot., Golden Rock (S. Rly.)

641. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to shift the R. C. C. Depot at Golden Rock (Southern Rly.) to some other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering the representations received from the Union and the Workmen in this connection and if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag

Singh): (a) No. It is however proposed to reduce the staff in R.C.C. Depot at Golden Rock on account of lack of work.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Representations received are given due consideration and suitable action taken thereon.

Explosion in Bhusaval Goods Yard

642. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in the House on the 5th May, 1966 on the Bhusaval Goods Yard explosion which occurred on 2-5-1966; and state:

(a) whether Government have sice received the report of the Administrative Officers' Joint Enquiry;

(b) if so, the extent of the loss;

(c) whether the explosion was due to an act of sabotage; and

(d) the responsibility for this act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a), (c) and (d). The report of the Enquiry Committee has not yet been received.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 11,24,000/-.

Export of Raw Jute

643. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5074 on the 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the reasons why Government agreed to export raw jute to Eeast European countries despite the acute shortage of raw jute and closing down of the jute mills in West Bengal and the resultant lay-off;

(b) the quantity and the value of jute exported to the East European countries during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(c) how the export value per bale compared with the import value per bale from Thailand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Only a very small quantity of raw jute has been agreed for export to some East European countries in the interests of India's over-all trade with these countries and, in particular of our jute goods exports.

(b) and (c). A statement is furnished below:—

Year	Export of Raw Jute		Average export price	Average price of imported Thai Jute
	Quantity (Bales)	Value (Rs. crores)	Rs. per bale.	Rs. per bale
1964-65	73,200	1·62	222	185
1965-66	90,100	2·57	285	179

Seizure of Copper

644. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1533 on the 6th May, 1966 regarding the seizure of copper at Patna and state:

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The case is still under investigation.

(b) Does not arise. The accused is still untraced.

पाकिस्तान से जूट का आयात

645. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कलकत्ता पत्तन पर पाकिस्तान से पटसन का आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या हाल में ऐसा माल सीमा शुल्क अथवा पत्तन अधिकारियों द्वारा जब्त कर लिया गया है या रोक लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो यह माल कितने मूल्य का था ;

(ग) क्या इस मामले में विदेशी मुद्रा अथवा आयात सम्बन्धी किसी नियम का उल्लंघन हुआ था ; और

(घ) दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) से (घ). भारत तथा पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष समाप्त हो जाने तथा ताशकन्द भावना के कारण सामान्य व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों के औपचारिक रूप से फिर शुरू हो जाने की आशा में जूट का कुछ आयात करने की स्वीकृति दी गई थी । पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध के औपचारिक रूप से हटाये न जाने तक तीसरे देशों से 25 लाख रु० मूल्य की मूलत: पाकिस्तानी जूट की खेपें प्राप्त हुई थीं । जब पाकिस्तान से होने वाले प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष आयात-निर्यात पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया गया, तो इन खेपों की निकासी कर दी गई । किसी भी नियम का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया और किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Gujarat Mail Accident

646. Shri Kinder Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4646 on the 29th April, 1966 regarding the Gujarat Mail accident enquiry and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the accident has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay, has not finalised his enquiry report as yet. However, according to the provisional finding arrived at by him the accident was due to the failure of Railway Staff.

Railway Service Conduct Rules

647. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have finalised the Railway Service (Conduct) Rules, 1956 in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption (Santhanam Committee); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam

648. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polish team of technical experts has submitted detailed reports on Rs. 30 crore smelter plant to be established at Vishakhapatnam;

(b) if so, whether it has been considered and a decision taken; and

(c) the nature of the decision and the steps taken to implement it?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir. The detailed project report is expected to be received in March, 1967.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Private and Public Sector Industries

649. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries which have invested money in India in the private and the public sector industries; and

(b) the amount so invested?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 22.

(b) The total outstanding foreign business investment in India (including industries and services) at the end of 1960 stood at Rs. 690·5 crores.

Indian Industries abroad

650. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries where Government or Indian citizens of private sector have invested money in order to set up industries in those countries; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have from time to time approved proposals from private Indian industrialists to invest in Joint ventures abroad in 17 countries. The details of the countries and the fields of investment are as under:—

S. No.	Country of investment	Field of investments.
1	Nigeria	Engineering goods; Textiles; Solvent Extraction Plant; Palm Kernel Crushing Plant; Pencil factory; and Razor blade factory.
2	Ethiopia	Razor blade factory; Soap factory; Woollen Textile Mill; plastic Processing Plant; and Clock assembly plant.
3	Zambia	Enamel Manufactures
4	Kenya	Textiles; Gripe water plant; Pharmaceutical Plant; Manufacture of Printing Inks and allied products; Woollen textile mill; Manufacture of Fluorescent Fixtures and Accessories; and Light Engineering Complex.

No.	County of investment	Field of investment
5	Libya	Pipes.
6	Tanzania	Pharmaceutical Plant.
7	Iran	Manufacture of non-ferrous semies; Setting up a trailer industry in Tehran; Manufacture of Electric Motors and Transformers; and Manufacture of Hose pipes.
8	Ceylon	Manufacture of sweing machines; Manufacture of bicycles; and Electro-static Tea leaves/stalk separator machines;
9	Nepal	Wool factory.
10	Saudi Arabia	Manufacture of refrigerators; air-conditioners. air coolers etc.; Asbestos Cement Products Plant; and Vanarpati Plant.
11	Malayasia	Manufacture of steel furniture; and Manufacture of Zinc Oxide.
12	Hongkong	Manufacture of Zinc Oxide.
13	Philippines	Manufacture of Zinc Oxide.
14	N. Ireland	Asbestos Cement Products Plant; and Light Engineering goods factory.
15	U.K.	Asbestos Cement Products Plant.
16	Canada	Hard board factory.
17	Columbia	Manufacture of Twist Drills.

Besides the above, the Government of India proposes to establish a Sugar Mill in Uganda in collaboration with some Indian parties, Uganda Government and some Ugandan parties.

Allotment of Scooters

651. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one has to wait for about 10 years for a Vespa Scooter and 8 years for a Lambretta Scooter; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the waiting period by increasing the production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir; this is the case at the present rate of production.

(b) The scooter industry has been included in the list of priority industries and adequate foreign exchange for the import of components/raw materials is proposed to be released to the scooter manufacturers to enable them to utilise fully their installed capacity and thus increase production.

Late Running of Trains

652. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of loss of property and blocking

of railway lines have increased as a protest against the late running of trains; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Some Railways have reported increase in the incidence of loss of property and blocking of railway lines as a protest against late running of passenger trains, particularly the suburban trains. On Railways from where such incidents have been reported, the running of passenger trains, particularly suburban, has not actually deteriorated and some cases of late running are due to unavoidable causes. Every effort is being made and will continue to be made to run all passenger carrying trains, including suburban trains, to time.

Madras Trade Fair

653. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Trade Fair is getting encouraging response from the foreign countries; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The response for participation in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras by foreign countries is reasonably good at present. More and more countries are showing interest in the Madras Fair, now that it has been decided to postpone it till December, 1957/January 1968. Earlier, the response was not so good as there was not sufficient time for foreign participants to budget for this event, provide the necessary funds and prepare their exhibits.

Electrification Beyond Moghalsarai

654. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made regarding the electrification beyond Moghalsarai on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether the progress is slow; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) (i) The section from Moghalsarai to Allahabad (Subedarganj) has already been energised in 1965.

(ii) Wiring has been completed on Allahabad (Subedarganj)—Kanpur (Panki) section. The energisation of the section is subject to power supply being made available by the U.P. State Electricity Board who have now promised to supply power by November, 1966.

(iii) Preliminary studies for extension of electrification beyond Kanpur upto Tundla have been completed. Survey of the section is in progress. Important tenders like supply and erection of overhead equipment and sub-stations are expected to be invited shortly.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Drive Towards Self-reliance

657. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firm investment programme for crucial sectors of industry like steel, fertilisers, oil and heavy machinery, as part of the drive towards self-reliance, has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The investment programme in the industrial sector in the Fourth Plan period is still under examination.

Low Grade Coal

658. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no market for the low grade coal produced in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proposals to dispose it of?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

War Memorials in honour of Northern Railway Workers

659. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 383 on the 4th March 1966 and state the details of the progress made in the erection of war memorials in honour of Northern Railway Workers who lost their lives at border stations during the Pakistani aggression?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The work was completed by April 1966.

Agricultural Implements Producing Factories

660. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural implements producing factories in Uttar Pradesh are facing a grave crisis because of shortage of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The agricultural implements' producing units in Uttar Pradesh, as elsewhere, are facing difficulties on account of the general shortage of indigenous raw material as also inadequate allocation of foreign exchange for the import. This industry has since been included in the list of 'priority' industries for the purpose of liberal import assistance and as such the situation is expected to improve.

निर्यात संवर्धन

661. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में निर्यात संवर्धन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से निर्यात बढ़ाने में कितनी सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष के निर्यात की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1966-67 में कितने धनराशि के अतिरिक्त निर्यात की संम्भावना है और निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिये किये गये उपायों के फलस्वरूप भारतीय वस्तुओं के बारे में शिकायतें कम आइ हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या और कार्यवाही कर रही है तथा वह किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने निर्यात संवर्धन निदेशालयों की स्थापना की है जिससे आवश्यक संस्थागत ढांचे स्थापित करके और उपलब्ध सुविधाओं तथा विदेशों की बाजार संबन्धी स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी भी देकर निर्यातकों की सहायता की जा सके। कुछ राज्यों ने अपने यहां निर्यात के प्रयत्नों को अधिकतम करने के लिये स्वतन्त्र संगठनों जैसे राज्य निर्यात संवर्धन निगमों की पहले ही स्थापना की हुई है। हाल के इस विकास से व्यापक क्षेत्रों में निर्यात चेतना पैदा होने की आशा है। निर्यात हेतु सहायता देने के लिये राज्यों द्वारा किये गये उपायों का सामान्य प्रभाव निर्यात की कुल बिक्री और मूल्य के रूप में नहीं बताया जा सकता।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) चूंकि भारतीय निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा किये जा रहे माल का जहाज-लदान पूर्व निरीक्षण और किस्म नियंत्रण के अन्य उपायों के अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं अतः फिलहाल और किसी उपाय पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Import of T. V. Sets

662. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi**: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether T. V. receivers are being imported and distributed thruogh the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, from which countries and at what prices;

(c) whether the repairs and maintenance services is satisfactorily available; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These T. V. Receivers are being received from.

(i) Hungary

(ii) Yugoslavia

(iii) Japanese and Irish receivers from East Africa.

The C.I.F., Bombay, prices of these receivers are as follows:

Hungarian Receivers	Rs. 590·00
Irish 23"	Rs. 551·00
Japanese SANYO 16'	Rs. 333·33
Yugoslav 23" (pre-de-valuation price.	Rs. 595:00

(c) and (d). The S.T.C. have made arrangements with the dealers to provide after-sales-service for one year for receivers sold to public. The dealers have employed trained engineers, some of them from abroad, to carry out the after-sales-service.

Conversion of Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge

663. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any phased programme of broad-gauging the metre gauge Railway lines over a period of time;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A long term phased programme for wholesale conversion of the entire metre gauge system even over a period of say ten or fifteen years is conceptually not practicable because of the enormous capital outlay required and of the continuing limitation of resources experienced from plan to plan. Specific conversion projects are, however, considered on merits

where the intensity of utilisation of metre-gauge capacity is approaching saturation and the conversion to Broad Gauge is economically warranted by future traffic growth over a given five year plan period.

Officers' Carriages and Saloons

664. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) wheher the use of officers, carriages and saloons has been reduced after Independence;

(b) the categories of Ministers and Officers who are entitled to the use of Officers' Carriages and Saloons and for what purposes and under what circumstances; and

(c) whether Government have come to know of any instances of the misuse of these privileges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Complete records in regard to availability and usage of saloons and Inspection Carriages pertaining to pre-independence and post-independence periods are not available to enable a comparison being drawn. However, a study of the available data shows that in so far as the railway officers, entitled to the use of Inspection Carriages, are concerned, the ratio of availability of such Carriages to the number of officers entitled to their use has progressively declined over the years.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6567/66].

(c) No.

Nationalisation of Private Railways

665. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the provision in the Railway Budget for the nationalisation of different private railways whose contracts with Government were due to expire this year, Government have taken steps to nationalise them;

(b) if so, the progress made in that direction;

(c) whether the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway is also to be nationalised this year; and

(d) if not, when the contract in respect thereof is due to expire and when it was last renewed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The provision in the Railway Budget for 1966-67 had been made in respect of the purchase of Burdwan Katwa and Tena'li Repalle Railways only. The option for the purchase of these Railways fell due on 31st March 1966 and a notice had been served on these Railways before 21st March, 1965. Provision in the Budget is generally made after a decision has been taken to purchase a line or if there are reasonable prospects of purchasing the line. The two Railways have since been taken over by the Government with effect from 1st April, 1966.

(c) and (d). No. The purchase of Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway will be considered at the time of the next option in 1969; the last option was in 1962, but the purchase was not considered justified at that time.

Second Class Sleeper Coaches

666. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 235 on the 25th February, 1966 and state the progress since made in providing the Second Class Sleeper Coaches on the Indian Railways, Zonewise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): 50 new B. G. Second Class Sitting-cum-Sleeper Coaches have been ordered for construction and these will be available for service progressively in about 18 months on selected long distance Mail/Express trains on B.G. Railways.

Accident at Jhansi

667. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Agra-bound passenger train collided with the Grand Trunk Express at the Jhansi Railway Station on or about the 1st May, 1966.

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the collision; and

(c) the action being taken against those responsible for it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The collision took place between Lucknow bound Passenger train and train No. 16 Up Grand Trunk Express on 1st May 1966 at Jhansi Station.

(b) The matter is under examination.

(c) Suitable disciplinary action will be taken against the defaulting staff.

Printing and Agricultural Machinery Plants

668. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have been going on with the German Democratic Republic for the setting up of plants for printing and agricultural machinery and soil testing laboratories and to develop processing plants for forest products, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals; and

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification on Southern Railway

669. Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4702 on the 29th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigations on the schemes of electrification of suburban railways from Madras to Arkonam and from Madras to Gummidipundi have been completed;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative when the investigations are expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The question of electrification of Madras-Arkonam section of the Southern Railway during the IVth Five Year Plan is still under investigation and this will take some time particularly in evaluating the cost and benefits at current prices. For the electrification of the Madras-Vijayawada section, of which the Madras-Gummidipundi section is a part, authorisation has been given for the preparation of track surveys and plans.

Export of Handloom Goods to U.S.A.

670. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation led by the Minister of Industries, Madras has submitted a report on the export of handloom goods to U.S.A. and West European countries;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on that report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) A delegation led by visited U.S.A. and some West European countries and has submitted a report on the export of Bleeding Madras fabrics to these countries.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6568/66].

State Trading Corporation

671. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the goods which are handled by the State Trading Corporation for export and import;

(b) the names of the goods internally dealt with;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the number of items for external and internal business; and

(d) the extent to which Government have benefited in doing business through the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A list, regarding the export and import items currently being handled by the State Trading Corporation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6569/66].

(b) Seed lac, raw jute, tobacco, lemon grass oil, and raw cotton.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In financial terms, on a paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores, the Corporation has during these ten years of its existence contributed Rs. 1.65 crores in the form of dividend on capital, apart from paying Rs. 17.68 crores by way of income-tax and building up internal reserve of about Rs. 10 crores. During the same period, its direct and indirect exports have earned Rs. 313 crores of foreign exchange. On the import side, by bulking the country's import requirements it has been able to secure supplies at relatively cheaper price and also help in their equitable distribution to users. In its internal business, related to buffer stock and price support operations, it has helped to ensure reasonable prices to the producers.

Small Industries Administration Course in Japan

672. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is sending two representatives to Tokyo to attend the Small Industries Administration Course of the Asian Productivity Organisation; and

(b) the extent to which India will be benefited thereby?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir. Two participants who are closely connected with the development of Small Scale Industries in India participated in this 8-week training course which concluded on the 18th July, 1966.

(b) Japan being a country famous for its well developed small scale industries the course would have given the participants a new outlook, which will be very useful to them in promoting the small scale industries in India.

इलेक्ट्रानिक से चलने वाले सिगनल

673. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम जर्मनी के सहयोग से दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर इलेक्ट्रानिक से चलने वाले सिगनलों को अजमाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या देश में ही यह उपकरण बनाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) निर्माण कार्य कब पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं । अलबत्ता नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक इलेकट्रोनिक एक्सिल काउन्टर की आजमाइस की जा रही है, जिसे पश्चिम जर्मनी की एक फर्म ने परीक्षण के लिये भेजा है ।

(ख) इस उपस्कर को देश में बनाने के सवाल पर तभी विचार किया जायेगा जब इस बात का फैसला हो जायेगा कि किस किस्म का एक्सिल काउन्टर उपयुक्त रहेगा ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

झांसी रेलवे वर्कशाप में आग लगने की घटना

674. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 मई, 1966 को झांसी रेलवे वर्कशाप यार्ड में आग लग जाने के कारण एक लाख रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) आग लगने की घटना 18-5-66 को हुई । अनुमान है कि वास्तविक हानि 1 लाख की नहीं, बल्कि 9265 रु० की हुई ।

(ख) विभागीय जांच के अनुसार झांसी के कारखाने के दो कर्मचारियों द्वारा लापरवाही से बीड़ी-सिगरेट पीने के कारण आग लगी ।

(ग) जिन दो रेल कर्मचारियों को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है उनके विरुद्ध अनुशासन सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

3 अप आसाम डाक गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

676. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 मई, 1966 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार 3 अप आसाम डाकगाड़ी के पानीखेती के कृषि-क्षेत्र में पटरी से उतर जाने के कारण जान और माल की काफी हानि हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पटरी से गाड़ी के उतर जाने का क्या कारण था; और

(ग) इससे कितनी हानि हुई थी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ग) : 30-4-1966 को जो दुर्घटना हुई उसमें एक व्यक्ति मारा गया । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,18,000 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) कलकत्ता स्थित रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने इस दुर्घटना की सांविधिक जांच की थी । उन्होंने अपनी जांच रिपोर्ट को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है ।

बजरंगपुर के निकट मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

677. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बजरंगपुर स्टेशन के निकट एक मालगाड़ी के 18 डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे जैसा कि 30 अप्रैल, 1966 को "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप जान और माल का कितना नुक्सान हुआ है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) दुर्घटना 29-4-66 को लख्तर स्टेशन पर हुई जो कि बजरंगपुर स्टेशन से अगला स्टेशन है । इस दुर्घटना में 14 माल डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये ।

(ख) जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 6,550 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है ।

खाना जंकशन पर दुर्घटना

678. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 अप्रैल, 1966 को पूर्व रेलवे के खाना जंक्शन पर एक मालगाड़ी एक पार्सल एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी से टकरा गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस दुर्घटना के कारण तीन व्यक्ति मर गये थे और सभी रेल गाड़ियों का आना जाना रुक गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना का क्या कारण था ; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) इस दुर्घटना में 3 रेल कर्मचारी मारे गये । रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुमानतः लगभग 48,800 रुपये की क्षति हुई । सभी गाड़ियों का आना जाना बन्द नहीं हुआ । केवल डाउन स्लो लाइन अवरुद्ध हो गई थी । अन्य तीन लाइनें साफ थीं ।

दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की ग़लती से हुई । दोषी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासन की समुचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

रेल कर्मचारियों में संरक्षा की भावना पैदा करने के लिये संरक्षा अभियान को और तेज किया गया है ।

Clash between Rice Smugglers and Police in the Eastern Railway during May, 1966

679. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a clash between the Police and Railwaymen at the Bandel station on the 22nd May, 1966;

(b) whether an army of rice smugglers arrived at Bandel by M. 142 Dn. Burdwan Howrah Local and ran towards the Loco Shed with their illegal loads; and

(c) whether Guard of a goods train came in the way while policemen were chasing the smugglers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Shortage of Zinc Sheets

680. Shri Mohammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of zinc sheets in Delhi and this has adversely affected the block making industry in the city;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage;

(c) whether it is a fact that zinc sheets are sold in black market at exhorbitant prices; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage and also to prevent black-marketing in zinc sheets?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). There is an over-all shortage of zinc sheets in the country and not particularly in Delhi due to less production of such sheets by the indigenous manufacturers. The fall in production of zinc sheets is mainly due to the shortage of foreign exchange for import of zinc.

(c) At present there is no control over the price of zinc sheets and hence the market price depends upon the availability of sheets.

(d) A special allocation of zinc has been made to the sheet manufacturers. It is expected that this will improve the supply position. Besides further imports of zinc are also being arranged.

Shortage of Tin Plates

681. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of tin plates in the country which is adversely affecting the fruit canning and preservation industry; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to normalize the position?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Efforts are being made to make the indigenous tin plate suitable for the manufacture of open top sanitary cans used for fruit canning and preservation industry.

(ii) O.T.S. Can industry has been included among the priority industries for the purpose of liberal import assistance with a view to maintaining its production and to ensure that the shortage of tin plate does not affect the fruit canning and preservation industry.

Geological Survey of Nagaland

682. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1690-A on the 13th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding the survey of Nagaland has been collected; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The information received from the Governments of Assam and Nagaland indicates that the lease for colliery comprising an area of 4½ sq. miles in Borjan, Kongon and Wakting villages of the present Tuensang district of Nagaland was settled with M/s. Nazira Coal Company incorporated at Calcutta for 30 years in 1913. The tenure of lease was again extended for 30 years from 1st January, 1943. Factual information as to whether the Nazira Coal Company was a British firm with its head office in England is being collected.

कीर्ति नगर स्टेशन

683. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली वृत्ताकार रेलवे पर कीर्तिनगर स्टेशन का निर्माण-कार्य कब पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन भी मिला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) दिल्ली माल परिहार लाइन की बड़ी लाइन पर कीर्ति नगर स्टेशन बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) मीटर लाइन पर कीर्तिनगर स्टेशन बनाने के लिए एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था । कीर्तिनगर में मीटर लाइन पर एक फ्लैग स्टेशन खोलने का प्रस्ताव तकनीकी और वित्तीय दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Fans in Kalka-Howrah Mail

684. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the First Class compartment of the Kalka-Howrah Mail which left Delhi on the 23rd May, 1966 for Howrah, fans did not work properly and at Moghulsarai Railway Station passengers had to pull the chain to draw the attention of the Station Master;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fans could not be repaired;

(c) whether it is a fact that good first class compartments were withdrawn from this train and old compartments were attached; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The fans did not require any repair but were not working due to the discharged batteries. The defects were rectified on the generating equipment so that the batteries could be charged en route.

(c) and (d). Due to exigencies of service, 2 regular first class coaches of this rake had to be replaced at Delhi. The replaced coaches were good coaches but developed certain unforeseen defects in their generating and battery equipments.

Hard-Board Factory in Kerala

685. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation had proposed to start a hard-board factory

in Malayattur in Kerala with American collaboration;

(b) whether the Ware House Company of America ultimately decided to back out because of the non-cooperation of the officials of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a). Government are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

Tirur Overbridge

686. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have informed about the acquisition of the site by constructing the Tirur Overbridge (Kerala); and

(b) how far the work of the Railway's portion of the overbridge has progressed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The site for the proposed overbridge has been finalised between the Railways and the State Government after taking into account certain representations from the public opposing this location. Acquisition of the necessary land, though started by the State Government has not yet been completed.

(b) The Railway's portion of work has been sanctioned but has not yet been started nor has the State Government's portion of work been started yet. Railway's work will be taken up in time and completed before the State Government's portion.

Exports

687. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total volume and value of Indian exports during the previous quarter of 1966; and

(b) how this compares with the corresponding quarter of 1965?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The value of India's exports during the quarter January-March, 1966 amounted to Rs. 208.02 crores as compared to Rs. 201.94 crores during the corresponding quarter January-March, 1965. Exports have thus shown an increase of Rs. 6.08 crores in the last quarter of 1965-66 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1964-65. Data regarding physical volume of exports are not yet available.

Import of Silk Yarn

688. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the sake of importing art silk yarn, Government decided to export sugar at a highly subsidised rates;

(b) if so, when this decision was taken and on what grounds; and

(c) whether any evaluation has been made of this scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah:): (a). No art silk yarn was imported in exchange for sugar.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

लौह निक्षेप वाले क्षेत्रों में कारखाने

689. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय प्रत्येक लौह निक्षेप क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Price of Scooters

690. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of scooters manufactured in India is about three thousand rupees each;

(b) if so, the reasons for this exorbitant price; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the price thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal factor responsible for high prices of the Scooters is their limited output. The relatively higher cost of raw materials and finished components, both indigenous and imported, also contributes to the high cost.

(c) Government effort is primarily directed to increasing the output. The Scooter industry has now been included in the priority list eligible for grant of import licences for raw materials and components to cover the full installed capacity of each unit. It is anticipated that with this facility the production of Scooters will be stepped up in the near future which may result in some economies in production and lowering of costs.

चरखे के सूत तथा खादी का जमा हो जाना

691. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री वारियर :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चरखे के सूत और खादी का काफी मात्रा में स्टाक जमा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन स्टाकों के खरीदने के प्रश्न पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विचार किया है; और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) अभी तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार तीन महीनों के उत्पादन के बराबर का चरखे के सूत तथा खादी का स्टाक फालतू है ।

(ख) (1) उत्पादन में मौसमी परिवर्तन का होना जिससे वर्ष की कुछ अवधि में अधिक स्टाक का जमा हो जाना ;

(2) सामान्य कीमत-स्तर में वृद्धि होना और उपभोक्ता की क्रयशक्ति में कमी होना; और

(3) कताई मजदूरों में वृद्धि होना जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सूत के उत्पादन लागत का अधिक होना ।

(ग) प्रश्न अब भी विचाराधीन है ।

राजस्थान में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग

692. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2423 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बीच राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के उन पदाधिकारियों के दल का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है, जिन्होंने

कुछ औद्योगिक योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम ने राजस्थान में किये गये सघन अभियान के बारे में अब अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित कर दी है। यह अभियान निगम ने स्वयं ही चलाया था तथा इस बारे में सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इस अभियान को चलाने का उद्देश्य राजस्थान में और अधिक लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के प्रति अधिक रुचि उत्पन्न करने तथा लघु उद्यमियों को निगम से मिलने वाली सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना था। इस अभियान के परिणामस्वरूप 1.36 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की मशीनों के लिए 196 आवदन पत्र प्राप्त हुये थे। निगम ने 50 लाख रु० के मूल्य की मशीनों के लिए 105 आवेदन पत्रों की स्वीकृति दी तथा कुल 32.57 लाख रु० के मूल्य की मशीनों के लिए 38 आवेदन पत्रों को रद्द कर दिया। कुल 53.40 लाख रु० की मशीनों के लिए 53 आवेदन पत्र ऐसे हैं जिन पर अभी निगम द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

Extension of Textile Agreement

693. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States has sought extension of the Geneva Textile Agreement under which textile exporting countries like India, voluntarily agree to restrict their textile exports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the fact that the basic objectives of the Long-Term Arrangement regarding international trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) had not been fulfilled, the Government of India are not convinced of the need for continuation of the arrangement beyond the current period of its validity, which would expire on the 30th September, 1967. If however, it is generally felt that there is need for some kind of regulation of imports, India would desire that the provisions of the present arrangement be suitably modified for ensuring that its operation leads to multilateral expansion of exports of textiles from the developing countries. Accordingly, the Indian Delegation at the meeting of the Cotton Textiles Committee of the GATT, held in December 1965, had conveyed its readiness to propose modifications that we would wish to make in the LTA to make it more effective for achieving its objectives, for the consideration of the Committee. The Cotton Textiles Committee of the GATT would be meeting later in 1966 in order to consider whether the Arrangement should be extended, modified or discontinued.

H.M.T. Unit in U.P.

694. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when and at what place; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant will be set up after the expansion of the existing plants in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh has been completed and the new factory proposed for Madhya Pradesh has been set up. On present estimates, this is likely to be towards the end of the Fourth Plan period. The exact location of the plant has not been decided yet.

(c) According to present estimates, the cost of setting up a new unit is about Rs. 927 lakhs of which the foreign exchange component is Rs. 347 lakhs.

Khetri Copper Project

695. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the Khetri Copper Project in Rajasthan; and

(b) when the project is expected to be commissioned and production started in the factory?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6570/66].

(b) The project is expected to be commissioned in 1969.

News Print Factory at Nangal

696. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1002 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to set up the Newsprint Factory at Nangal in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सिलिका रेत के निक्षेप

697. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम** : क्या खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में सिलिका रेत का एक बहुत बड़ा निक्षेप पाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) हां, महोदया ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

Copper and Zinc

698. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the supply position of zinc, copper and all the minerals which are in short supply;

(b) whether any effort has been made by the Geological Survey of India to this effect; and

(c) whether some reserves of zinc and copper have been located in the country recently?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6571/66].

Flag Station at Rupar-Nangal Dam

699. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2426 on the 18th March, 1966 and state the progress so far made in opening a flag station between Rupar and Nangal Dam?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The proposal is under examination taking into account the latest developments in the area.

Over-Bridge at Rajpura

700. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of the construction of the over-bridge at Rajpura Railway Station, Northern Railway, has been considered and finalised; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is to be started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Sing): (a) and (b). No. A foot over-bridge already exists at the station. An estimate to replace the wooden decking and steps with R.C.C. decking and steps and for providing roofing on the existing foot over bridge also has been sanctioned. The fabrication of steel work required is in progress.

Class IV staff at Balasore Station

701. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of men appointed as class IV staff at Balasore, Bhadrak and Khurda Stations of the S.E. Railway during 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) how many of them have been taken from amongst the work-charged coolies; and

(c) how many of them are local men?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):

	1964-65	1965-66
(a)	209	125
(b)	121	97
(c)	209	125

Underground Level Crossing

702. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the repeated accidents at the level crossing near Cuttack Station (S.E. Rly.), Government have finalised their proposal for an underground level crossing;

(b) if so, when Government propose to take steps in the matter; and

(c) if there is no such proposal, how Government propose to solve this problem of repeated accidents at the place?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The Railways are prepared to construct over/underbridges at any of the busy level crossings provided the schemes are sponsored by the State Government or the concerned authority and provided the State

Government or the concerned authority agree to bear their share of the cost at per extant rules.

There are two level crossings, one at the south-end and the other at the north-end of Cuttack Railway Station. In replacement of the level crossing at the south-end, the State Government had proposed construction of an over-bridge. For technical reasons, at the location of the level crossing, this was not found feasible and therefore an under-bridge was constructed on the south-side of the station and some distance away from the level crossing.

In replacement of the level crossing at the north-end, the State Government had also proposed a road under-bridge. However, in this location, an under-bridge was not found feasible and an over-bridge was then proposed. The location of this over-bridge is under finalisation between the Government of Orissa and the Railway. However, the State Government who are to bear the cost of this bridge have indicated that they may not be able to find funds for its construction during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Work on this can only be taken up after funds are arranged by the State Government.

Training of Tea Industry Personnel

703. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tea Board is interested in a new approach to the training of Tea Industry personnel; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Tea Board is considering a new approach of training of the Tea Industry personnel for proper training of (i) Tea Estate Managerial Personnel and (ii) Other Field and Factory Personnel. The details are to be worked out and a formal proposal is yet to be received from the Tea Board.

(b) Government will give careful consideration to the Tea Board's proposal when received.

Export of Coir Matting

704. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a declining trend in the export of Coir matting;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) since when this decline was noticed and the steps being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons are a switch over to more sophisticated floor coverings of synthetic or woollen materials in the European markets and the imposition of high import tariffs and other restrictive policies against coir mattings from India.

(c) The declining trend was noticed after the Second World War and particularly after the year 1950-51. Various steps have been taken to modernise and improve the quality of coir products. These are *inter alia* introduction of quality control and pre-shipment inspection scheme, product diversification, setting up of a power-loom factory for production of quality matting for export and Training and Design Centre.

Market Survey for Coir Goods

705. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any market survey for Coir goods was made in some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the countries surveyed; and

(c) the potentialities in those countries where the survey was made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Market surveys for Coir goods have been conducted in Switzerland, Holland, U.S.A., Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Japan, U.K., Singapore, Italy and Canada.

(c) Coir mats hold out more promise in these countries than coir matting, as the latter has to compete with a multiplicity of sophisticated floor coverings. A real improvement in quality without any corresponding increase in prices alone would improve the chances of exports of coir goods.

Prices of Sericulture Products

706. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an upward trend in the prices of sericultural products, particularly the tussar product;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been appointed to look into this problem; and

(d) if so, whether the report has been submitted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) There is no rise in prices of tasar products. On the other hand, the prices of tasar products have dropped significantly since January, 1966. The prices of mulberry silk and cocoons have, however, recorded an upward trend from January, 1966 onwards.

(b) The main reason for upward trend in prices of mulberry products is the fall in production of cocoons on account of failure of monsoon in Mysore State.

(c) and (d). A Tasar Silk Committee was appointed to investigate into the problems relating to tasar industry and to suggest measures for developing further the production of tasar silk which has a great export potential. This report has been received and is under active consideration.

Opthalmic Glass Factory

707. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time schedule for Opthalmic Glass Factory at Durgapur by National Instruments Ltd. will be maintained;

(b) if not, how long this will be delayed; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). While most of the machines to be imported from the U.S.S.R. under the contract with the collaborators have already arrived and the schedule of programme for the erection of such machines has also been prepared, delay of about 16 months is likely due to various reasons, the more important of which are:—

(i) Certain changes in the drawings and designs were necessiated as

a result of the actual soil condition being different from the assumption in the Detailed Project Report according to which the buildings were designed.

(ii) About 93 tons of special riggings and tools essentially required for production were not included in the Detailed Project Report prepared by the Russians and they have now come up with a proposal for their importation from Russia. As there is neither any budget provision nor any allocation of foreign credit for the purpose, the import of this essential item is likely to be delayed.

(iii) The construction work entrusted to M/s. National Building and Construction Corporation was unduly slow.

(iv) There were also difficulties in procurement of material like A.C. sheets and accessories, C.I. pipes, etc.

कच्चे माल का आयात

708. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री बासप्पा :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1965 से मार्च, 1966 तक के लिये कच्चे माल के आयात के लाइसेंस पेशगी देने के सरकार के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ऐसे उद्योगों के लिये क्या कोई व्यवस्था की गई है, जिन्होंने किसी कारणवश 1965–66 में आयात के लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन पत्र नहीं दिया था ;

(ख) क्या पेशगी लाइसेंस जारी करने से पहले उद्योगों की वास्तविक आवश्यकता के बारे में जांच करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या उस टिप्पण की एक प्रति जिसमें पेशगी लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था का उल्लेख है, सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं, जिनमें छोटे कारखाने भी शामिल हैं, के कच्चे माल, संघटक तथा फालतू पुर्जों की तत्कालिक आवश्यकता को पूरी कर सकने के विचार से सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1966 से मार्च, 1967 तक की अवधि के दौरान पेशगी लाइसेंस देने का निर्णय किया था। अवमूल्यन के बाद एक नई आयात नीति की घोषणा की गई थी जिसमें कच्चे माल, संघटक तथा फालतू पुर्जों की आवश्यक मदों के आयात के लिये उदारता से विशिष्ट आयात लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस नीति में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जिन वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को अप्रैल 1964–मार्च 1965 अथवा अप्रैल 1965–मार्च 1966 में आयात लाइसेंस नहीं मिले थे उनके अप्रैल 1966–मार्च 1967 अवधि संबंधी आयात के आवेदन पत्रों पर प्रवर्तक प्राधिकारी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर विचार किया जाए। इस लिये अप्रैल 1966–मार्च 1967 के लिये पेशगी लाइसेंस जारी न करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Production and Distribution of Billets

709. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Re-Rolling Mills Association of India has repre-

sented that regulation on the production and distribution of billets should continue; and

(b) whether it is proposed to decontrol the production and distribution of billets?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) In March 1966, the Steel Re-Rolling Mills Association expressed concern over an alleged proposal to decontrol distribution of billets.

(b) The proposals made by the Khadilkar Study Team, recommending removal of statutory control from all items of steel, including billets, are under consideration of Government. However, in these proposals, adequate safeguards have been provided to ensure equitable distribution of billets and other scarce categories of steel.

Train Services in Calcutta

710. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take steps against the disruption of train services in Calcutta area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government differ with the Centre on the issue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Apart from normal steps that are taken to avoid disruption of train services, the matter has been taken up at the highest level with the Chief Ministers of States, to further strengthen security measures.

(c) No.

Late Running of Suburban Trains in Calcutta

711. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a marked increase in the late running of suburban trains coming to and going from Calcutta carrying the office and factory going public;

(b) whether railway authorities' stock answer is that this is due to losses incurred as a result of the recent food movement, without making an effort to find out in how many cases it is due to defective signals, maintenance and other technical faults; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this has led to frequent clashes and squatting by irrati passengers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. An analysis of punctuality performance of suburban trains in Calcutta area from January to June, 1966 has revealed that their running is generally satisfactory.

(b) and (c). The punctual running of suburban trains in Calcutta area was affected by mob disturbances and general strike in March 1966, failures of power and breakage of overhead wires, accidents, theft of signal equipment, resulting in signal failures, hold-up of trains by anti-social elements, teething troubles in the working of newly converted AC|DC rakes, etc. There have been a few cases of hold-up of trains by squatting of passengers due to late running of trains, despite the reasons for late running, mostly unavoidable, being explained to the passengers.

जलपाईगुड़ी स्टेशन के निकट दुर्घटना

712. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बसुमतारी :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 मई, 1966 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर शून्ना तथा जलपाईगुड़ी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक लारी और एक सेवारी गाड़ी के बीच टक्कर हो जाने के फलस्वरूप हुई दुर्घटना में 10 व्यक्तियों को चोटें आई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) दुर्घटना पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के सुकना और सिलिगुड़ी जंकशन स्टेशनों के बीच हुई।

(ख) और (ग) कलकत्ता स्थित रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने इस दुर्घटना की जांच की है। वे अन्तिम रूप से इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि दुर्घटना सवारी गाड़ी के मोटर लारी से टकराने के कारण हुई। मोटर लारी रेलवे पटरी का अतिलंघन कर रही थी। इस दुर्घटना के लिए उन्होंने किसी रेल कर्मचारी को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया है।

Manufacture of Biscuits

713. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a collaboration agreement between M/s. Century Flour Mills Ltd., Madras and the National Biscuit Co. of New York, USA for the manufacture of biscuits and allied products has been approved by Government recently;

(b) whether the views of the organisations of biscuit manufacturers in India were ascertained before the decision was taken in the matter; and

(c) the reasons that weighed with Government in according sanction to foreign capital and foreign technological collaboration in a field of production where indigenous manufacturers have already achieved self-sufficiency and have excellent export performance to their credit?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The project is export oriented and in the context of the country's economic situation, it is desirable to encourage such export oriented schemes.

Deposits of Bentonite

714. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of bentonite (a mineral useful in oil drilling, oil refining and for purposes of other industries) have been found out in the district of Barmer, Bikaner and Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan;

(b) If so, the estimated quantum of the deposits; and

(c) when the work will be started and the minerals made available for commercial purposes?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Large deposits of bentonite have been located in the district of Barmer, Rajasthan. Bentonites are also reported to occur in Rajasthan at Gajner in Bikaner and at Daragama in Sawai Madhopur districts.

(b) proved reserves of all types of bentonite in Barmer district are of the order of 20.28 million tonnes.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

समस्तीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर टिकट कलेक्टर

715. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समस्तीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के टिकट कलेक्टर कलकत्ता और चम्पारन, सारन, मुजफ्फरपुर तथा दरभंगा जिलों के बीच यात्रा करने वाले तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के टिकट शीघ्रतापूर्वक नहीं देखते हैं और उन्हें गेट पर परेशान करते हैं तथा वहां के कुली भी यात्रियों को बहुत तंग करते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये सरकार का क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ?

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में दुर्घटना

716. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 मई, 1966 को अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी से जब वह फुलेरा तथा जयपुर के बीच चल रहीं थी कुछ यात्री गिर गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब यह रेलगाड़ी रुकी तब वह इस दुर्घटना स्थल से चार मील दूर जा चुकी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह रेलगाड़ी घायलों तथा 70 अन्य व्यक्तियों को पीछे छोड़ कर आगे रवाना हो गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Manufacture of Mobile Cranes

717. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mobile Cranes imported from foreign countries from 1964 to date:

(b) the foreign exchange involved in the import; and

(c) the steps taken to manufacture them in **India?**

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivaya): (a) and (b).

	Quantity in Nos.	Value *in Lakhs of Rupees*
1963-64	369	449
1964-65	240	491
1965-66	335	512

(c) Steps have been taken to establish indigenous manufacture of a wide range of Mobile Cranes. While an existing firm has been permitted to diversify their production, "Letters of Intent" have been issued to three other parties. A few other proposals are also under consideration. It is expected that as and when these approved schemes are implemented, the country's demand for mobile cranes estimated at 500 Nos. by the end of the Fourth Plan, would be substantially met.

सुमरेडी स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

718. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ।
श्री राम हरख यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे की लूप-लाइन पर स्थित सुमरेडी रेलवे स्टेशन पर 3 जून, 1966 को एक मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप फायरमैन मर गया था और ड्राइवर घायल हो गया था ;

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे ; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) 2-6-66 को खंडीय और यानान्तरण गाड़ी नं0 772 डा सुमरेरी स्टेशन पर पटरी से उतर गयी थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दुर्घटना के कारण की छानबीन की जा रही है ।

(घ) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 3,85,000 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है ।

Change of Timings of the West Coast Express

719. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation signed by several Members of Parliament requesting him to change the present timings of the West Cost Express and to introduce the old timings;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether he is aware that a large number of seats in the West Coast Express are kept vacant because the train reaches the Malabar towns at untimely hours?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The existing timings of the West Coast Express introduced with the approval of Zonal Time Table Committee, have been found to cater satisfactorily to the overall needs of their users on various sections between Madras and Mangalore including stations on the West Coast and there is no justification for changing their timings.

(c) The occupation of these trains is quite satisfactory and the change of timings has not affected their patronisation, rather more people are travelling on West Coast after revision of their timings.

Production in Durgapur Steel Plant

720. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in Durgapur Steel Plant has gone down due to damage of coke oven battery and if, so, when this was noticed;

(b) whether any expert was appointed to assess the expenditure to be incurred on repairs to the oven; and

(c) if so, the amount involved?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). In February, 1966, after the 'Bengal Bundh Movement', it was noticed that production

in the coke ovens had fallen. After the second 'Bengal Bundh Movement' on the 6th April, 1966, the position deteriorated further. The matter was then gone into by the Plant Management and as a result several remedial measures, both short term and long term, have been taken in hand. As a result, the position is expected to return to normal in the near future The estimate of the expert who went into this question is that the repairs may cost Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 lakhs.

कारों और स्कूटरों के पुर्जे

721. **श्री रामसेवक यादव** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में पुर्जे जोड़ कर बनाई जाने वाली अम्बैसेडर कारों, फियट कारों, विल्ली जीपों, वैस्पा और लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले पुर्जों का निर्माण देश में ही किया जा रहा है अथवा वे विदेशों से मंगाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन पुर्जों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए निकट भविष्य में देश में ही उन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र में कोई भारतीय इंजीनियर अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री वा० संजीवया) : (क) अम्बैसेडर तथा फियट कारों, विल्ली जीपों, वैस्पा तथा लम्ब्रेटा स्कूटरों में बड़े पैमाने पर देशी पुर्जों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, जो स्थानीय उत्पादन से ही उपलब्ध है। इनमें से केवल उन्हीं पुर्जों के आयात किये जाने की अनुमति दी जाती है, जा देश म उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पुर्जों तथा फालतू हिस्से बनाने के लिये पर्याप्त कच्चे माल की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इससे उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी।

(ग) गाड़ी निर्माता तथा मोटर गाड़ियों के सहायक कारखानों के पास योग्य इंजीनियर हैं जो निरन्तर पुर्जों का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, जिनकी आवश्यकता अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के रूप में भी होती है।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

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722. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को सरकार से कितनी धनराशि की सहायता मिली ;

(ख) आयोग द्वारा कुल प्राप्त धनराशि में से प्रशासन व्यवस्था पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आयोग के पास बड़ी मात्रा में धागा पड़ा हुआ है और उसे व्यापारी नहीं खरीद रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या खादी और हथकरघे के कपड़े में कोई स्पर्धा चल रही है जिससे इस व्यापार को घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरशी)

(क) 86,97 करोड़ रु० ।

(ख) 8,18 करोड़ रु० ।

(ग) पता चला है कि इस समय विभिन्न संस्थानों में साधारण भण्डार के अतिरिक्त लगभग 88 लाख रु० लागत का खादी सूत पड़ा हुआ है। संस्थान सूत का प्रयोग अपने आप कपड़ा बुनने के लिए करते हैं और सूत, व्यापारियों को नहीं बेचा जाता है।

(घ) ऐसी कोई स्पर्धा की सूचना सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई है।

Fire in Railway Sleepers and Coach Yard at Bareilly

723. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a devastating fire broke out in the Railway sleepers and coach yard in Clutterbuckganj, 6 miles from Bareilly Railway Station (U.P.) on the 2nd June, 1966, reducing to ashes the entire stock of sleepers;

(b) if so, the details of the accident and its causes; and

(c) the loss of life and property?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A fire broke out on 2-6-66 in the Sleeper Treatment Plant at Clutterbuckganj on the North Eastern Railway. The entire stock of sleepers was not burnt, but only sleepers of approximate value Rs. 4.74 lacs.

(b) The fire broke out at 14.30 hours and it appears to have been caused by live cinders dropped by the shunting engine coming in contact with pieces of jute and rags lying on the track. On account of the strong westerly wind which was blowing at the time, the fire spread to the stacks of sleepers in the yard.

(c) There was no loss of life. The loss to railway property amounted to Rs. 4.74 lacs on account of sleepers destroyed in the fire and Rs. 2675 on account of damage to track in the yard and some scrap wood destroyed in the fire.

Goods Wagons

724. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for goods wagons has gone down;

(b) whether the manufacture of wagons has also been reduced for that reason;

(c) whether this has also resulted in the reduction of staff in the wagon manufacturing workshops; and

(d) if so, the number of employees to be affected by this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) On the Broad Gauge in certain categories of traffic which usually make the largest contribution to the increase in total freight transport demand, particularly iron ore and coal, the requirement is less than the available supply of goods wagons. On the Metre Gauge, the demand is in general marginally ahead of goods wagons holdings, principally because of higher-than-normal import of foodgrains.

(b) Yes, but steps have been taken to manufacture more Metre Gauge wagons whether the reduced overall provisions for wagon building in 1966-67.

(c) & (d). There are no separate wagon manufacturing workshops on Indian Railways and wagon manufacture is done as a part of the activities of a Repair Workshop. On account of the reduced level of production of wagons adjustments have been made in the Railway Workshops concerned and the staff released has been utilised on other work. There will be no retrenchment.

In regard to private wagon manufacturers the reduction due to cut in wagon production cannot be assessed as besides securing export orders for wagons, the Builders may have utilised them on other lines of manufacture.

Export

725. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Sideshwar Prasad:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with the devaluation of the rupee, exporters have been given some added incentives ranging from 73 per cent in the case of jute goods to 43 per cent in case of coir products; and

(b) if so, the precise nature and extent of such incentives in the case of different traditional and non-traditional export goods, especially tea?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is not correct that with the devaluation of the rupee, exporters have been given added incentive ranging from 73 per cent in the case of jute goods to 43 per cent in the case of coir products or to tea. On the other hand, export duties have been levied on these three commodities among other traditional export items. Certain measures to help exports of non-traditional commodities are, however, under consideration.

National Small Industries Investing House

726. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a National Small Industries Investing House (financial institution) to serve the needs of small-scale industries;

(b) if so, the details and scope of its working; and

(c) whether the Union Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank have approved of such a proposal and if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The Small Scale Industries Board at its 24th Meeting held at Bangalore on 8th and 9th July, 1966 recommended that a separate financial institution called 'National Investment House for Small Industries' be set up. This recommendation is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Export of "Bleeding Madras" Fabric

727. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation headed by Shri R. Venkatraman, Industries Minister of Madras recently visited America and Europe, in connection with the export of 'Bleeding Madras' fabric; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6572/66].

Export of Tea

728. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea export from the Cochin Port sizeably increased during 1965;

(b) if so, the quantum of increase registered;

(c) whether Government propose to have a tea centre at Cochin; and

(d) if so, when it is going to be started and the main objectives thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). There was an increase in the exports of tea by about 11 million kilograms from the Cochin Port in 1965 compared to the exports in the previous year.

(c) and (d). Government has not received any proposal to open a Tea Centre at Cochin. In view, however, of the increasing number of foreign visitors, the Tea Board is considering measures to organise good quality tea service in Cochin.

Selections in the Jabalpur Division

729. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any assurance of employment for those who are selected by the Railway Service Commission;

(b) whether those selected by due process for the post of Guards or Assistant Station Masters in the Jabalpur Division of the Central Railway nearly two years ago have not been called up and the vacancies occurring during this interval have been filled up by departmental promotions; and

(c) what will be the fate of those who become over-age and are not called up before the expiry of two years of their selection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Once the candidature has been accepted, eligibility in respect of age is not required to be determined again at the time of actual appointment.

Drinking Water at Stations

730. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a glass of drinking water is sold for 3 paise at several railway stations on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether Government propose to make the drinking water available free of charge; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Diesel Rail Cars

731. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to run diesel rail cars in the suburbs of Madras city on Madras—Central—Arkonam and Madras—Central—Gudur sections to relieve congestion of passengers in those areas; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). There are no proposals to run diesel rail cars on Madras Central—Arkonam and Madras Central—Gudur sections to relieve congestion. There is some overcrowding on

Madras-Trivellore and Madras Gummidipundi portions of Madras—Arkonam and Madras—Gudur sections respectively and introduction of one pair of passenger trains on each of these portions is under consideration.

Snapping of Assam Rail Link

732. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that torrential rains and floods in June this year snapped the Assam Rail Link;

(b) if so, at how many places and for how long the services were dislocated thereby; and

(c) the extent of damage suffered by the Railways thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) At two places i.e. between Naibari and Ghograpar for 220 hours and (ii) Garopara and Kalchini for 22 hours.

(c) Rs. 4.42 lakhs approximately.

Concession Coupons to Press Correspondents

733. Shri K. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether concession coupons are issued to the Press Correspondents at the Headquarters of Government of India;

(b) whether any representations have been made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or the individual correspondents for the grant of refund on unused coupons after the expiry of the period and if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue fresh coupons or grant refund on unused coupons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No, however, one request for refund was received by the Northern Railway from the widow of a correspondent. The request was declined as, under the extent rules, no refund is allowed on unused or time expired coupons in any circumstances.

(c) Necessary instructions to Railway administrations are being issued to grant refund on unused coupons under exceptional circumstances, such as the death of a correspondent.

बाराबंकी-गोंडा-गोरखपुर मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

734. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1086 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बाराबंकी गोंडा—गोरखपुर मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की योजना के बारे में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): बाराबंकी—गोंडा—गोरखपुर मीटर लाइन खंड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन का हवाला दिया गया है, उसकी इंजीनियरिंग विवेचन रिपोर्ट मिल गयी है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। यातायात विवेचन रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार की जा रही है।

Maintenance of Colour Fastness

735. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Standards Institute has prepared draft standards for maintaining colour fastness in all types of textiles, concrete cement lining on canals and other standards fixed, of appreciable commercial importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what channels have been brought into existence to translate these standards into manufacturing processes so as to get its benefits reach the common man?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6573/66].

कलकत्ता में रेलवे के महा प्रबन्धक के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन

736. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 जून, 1966 को कलकत्ता में महा प्रबन्धक (पूर्व रेलवे) के कार्यालय के सामने एक विशाल प्रदर्शन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या महा प्रबन्धक को कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया था ;

(ग) कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस ज्ञापन पर रेलवे ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) (1) रेल प्रशासन द्वारा यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों के एक विशेष दल के साथ बातचीत करने और इ यनियन के कार्यकर्ताओं के एक दूसरे दल को तथाकथित परेशान करने के विरुद्ध अभ्यावेदन।

(2) नौकरी की शर्तों के संबंध में शिकायतें, जैसे लिलुआ कारखाने में काम के घंटे, वेतन मान, मंहगाई भत्ता, बोनस इत्यादि।

(घ) यद्यपि ऐसे जुलूसों और प्रदर्शनों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, क्योंकि अभ्यावेदनों, अपीलों और बातचीत के जरिये शिकायतें दूर करने के अधिकृत रास्ते मौजूद हैं, फिर भी ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित मांगों पर उनके गुणदोष के आधार पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Casual Labour

737. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in pursuance of the revised rate for casual labour employed on building construction works from Rs. 1.50 to 2.50 of Minimum Wages Act Rajasthan Kota area, the Board had ordered payment of the difference at Re. 0.75 per diem for the period from 1.4.1952 to 31.3.1955 some time in 1958;

(b) whether in compliance with the said orders of the Board, certain casual labour employed with the Inspectors of Works, Western Railway, Kota and Gangapur City of Kota Division were paid the difference by pick and choose game leaving out the rest; and

(c) whether the remaining staff who stand mustered during the said period and paid at the rate of Rs.1.50 per diem will now be paid the difference like their other colleagues to avoid discriminate treatment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The Railway Board have not issued orders. But the Railway Administration has stated that 79 casual labourers under the Inspector of Works, Kota who were paid at the rate of Rs. 1.50 paise per day for the period from

1.41952 to 31.8.1954, were paid arrears at the rate of Rs. 0.75 Paise per day for the period in question on the basis of relevant records available.

पुस्तकों का आयात करने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा

638. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965–66 में विदेशों से पुस्तकों का आयात करने के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा नियत की गई ;

(ख) पुस्तकें आयात करने के लाइसेंस किन शर्तों पर तथा किन व्यक्तियों को दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये नियत की गई विदेशी मुद्रा उनकी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) अप्रैल, 1965 से मार्च, 1966 तक की अवधि में पुस्तकों के आयात के लिये 3 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का आवंटन किया गया था।

(ख) पुस्तकों के आयात के लियें लाइसेंस सुस्थापित आयातको तथा वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं जैसे पुस्तकालय, कालेज, विश्वविद्यालय, तकनीकी एवं शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं आदि को इस सामान्य शर्त पर किये जाते हैं कि अवांछनीय एवं अश्लील पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं के आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी। इस सामान्य शर्त के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित शर्तों पर सुस्थापित आयातकों को कोटा लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं :—

(1) उपन्यास, कहानी आदि संबंधी साहित्य और अनुमति प्राप्त अतकनीकी पत्र-पत्रिकायों के आयात के लिये लाइसेंसों के प्रत्यक्ष मूल्य के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता बशर्ते कि प्रत्येक कोटा लाइसेंस पर किसी एक पत्रिका की 20,000 प्रतियों से अधिक के आयात की अनुमति नहीं दी जायगी।

(2) कोटा लाइसेंस से प्रत्यक्ष मूल्य के उपर्युक्त 50 प्रतिशत में से, उपन्यास, कहानी आदि संबंधी साहित्य का आयात, लाइसेंस के प्रत्यक्ष मूल्य के केवल 10 प्रतिशत तक किया जा सकता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। उदार आयात नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, चालू लाइसेंस अवधि में आयातित पुस्तकों की मांग पूर्णत : पूरी होने की आशा है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में शक्ति चालित करघे (पावरलूम)

739. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में एक लाख शक्ति चालित करघे लगाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये करघे कब तक लगाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इन करघों के लिये पर्याप्त बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) चौथी योजना की अवधि में।

(ग) चूंकि राज्य सरकार, वस्त्र आयुक्त की राय से उन पक्षों, संगठनों और सहकारी समितियों का चयन करेंगी जिन्हें शक्ति चालित करघों का आवंटन किया जाना है, अत : आशा है कि वे यह ध्यान रखेंगे कि जिन पक्षों का आवंटन किया जाना है उनके पास शक्ति चालित करघे स्थापित करने एवं उन्हें चलाने के लिये पर्याप्त शक्ति है या नहीं।

कोलम्बो में साड़ियों के मूल्य

740. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोलम्बो में भारतीय साड़ियों की कीमतें काफी गिर गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). लंका सरकार ने 31 मई, 1966 को एक राजपत्र जारी किया जिससे सभी आयातित कपड़े मूल्य नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत आ गये। इस राजपत्र के अनुसार, आयातित सूती साड़ी की अधिकतम खुदरा बिक्री कीमत लंका के रुपये में 2.53 रु० प्रति गज एवं नकली रेशम की साड़ी की 2.65 रु० प्रति गज नियत की गयी थी। तब सूचना मिली थी कि कुछ विक्रेताओं के पास कीमती भारतीय साड़ियों का कुछ स्टाक था जिसे उन्हें उपर्युक्त नियंत्रित कीमतों पर बेचने के लिये विवश होना पड़ा।

औद्योगिक प्रबन्धकीय कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण

741. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी योजना की अवधि में औद्योगिक प्रबन्धकीय कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था करने के हेतु एक योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Settlement of landless people along Railway Track on N.F. Railway

742. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared jungles on both sides of the Railway track which runs through the Naga areas on the N.F. Railways; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to settle landless people in that area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The whole area is under the operational control of the Army and it will not be in public interest to divulge the information in the House.

Spinning Mills in Kerala

744. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the progress made so far in establishing the twelve spinning mills sanctioned in Kerala in 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): The position with regard to the establishment of 12 cotton spinning mills licensed in Kerala is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6575/66].

Setting up of Industries in Manipur

745. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Manipur have been approaching the Central Government since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan to start some industries *viz.*, a spinning

mill, a paper mill and a cement factory and that the same has been under the examination of Government;

(b) if so, whether a final decision on any of the proposed schemes has been taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The proposals have to be examined from various points of view such as the availability of financial resources, adequate infra-structure facilities like transport, power, labour etc. and inter-se priority of different regional claims. Such a scrutiny naturally takes time. However, final decisions are being expedited.

Supply of Iron Sheets to Manipur

746. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of corrugated iron sheets demanded by and supplied to the Manipur Government;

(b) how the supply of corrugated iron sheets to Manipur compares with that of Nagaland;

(c) the comparison of the prices of corrugated iron sheets per bundle when acquired from the Iron and Steel Controller or stockists and sold out to the public; and

(d) how Government propose to consider the large demand of the people in Manipur for corrugated iron sheets?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The total quantity of G.C. Sheets demanded by Manipur and Nagaland and the total quantity supplied to them is as follows:—

(All figures in tonnes)

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Demand	Despatches	Demand	Despatches	Demand	Despatches
Manipur		1,163	17,714	993	14,390	806
Nagaland	3,630	4,211	2,366	1,740	10,000	..

(c) The current statutory prices for Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, (thickness 0.63 mm, length 1.8 meter|3.05 metre) is as follows:

(Rupees per tonne)

	Col. I	Col. II	Col. III
	For sales by the Main Producers.	For sales by controlled Stockholders	For sales by all persons other than Main Producers/Controlled Stockholders.
Standard	1205	1255	1270
Commercial .	1160	1200	1215

(d) No general allocation for Galvanised Corrugated Sheets has been made to Manipur State, or in fact to any other States since 1963-64 under the 'States Pooled Quota' due to heavy backlogs with the Main Producers. However, quota certificate for 2,500 tonnes of Black Corrugated Sheets have been issued during 1966-67 to Manipur State. Priority was also accorded for supply of 150 tonnes of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets to Manipur State against their outstanding on the Main Producers for the period October, 1965—March, 1966. Since Galvanised Corrugated Sheets are in serious short supply, it has been possible to meet only a fraction of the demand of the States. However Black Corrugated Sheets are released as and when it is possible to do so.

Office of the Public Relations Officer, N. Railway

747. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the office of the Public Relations Officer of the Northern Railway now and the expenditure incurred in this office for the years 1964 and 1965 and the sanctioned expenditure for 1966;

(b) whether any complaints have been received regarding the indifferent replies of even responsible officials of the section; and

(c) if so, the action taken and the steps the Ministry propose to take to streamline the whole machinery of the Public Relations Department to meet the increasing needs of the travelling public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The strength of the Public Relations Office including the Commercial publicity organisation of the Northern Railway is 85 which includes four officers.

The expenditure incurred in this office for 1964-65 and 1965-66 and the sanctioned expenditure for 1966-67 is as under:

1964-65	..	Rs. 5,22,025·40
1965-66	..	Rs. 6,15,425·83
Sanction for 1966-67	..	Rs. 5,73,000·00

(b) There has been no complaint received of indifferent replies of officials in the Public Relations Office, Northern Railway. There have, however, been 4 complaints received since 1962 of unbusiness-like attitude on the part of the Assistant Officers in the Public Relations & Commercial Publicity branches of the Railway.

(c) Investigations held in these cases of complaints revealed that two of them were on minor issues arising out of a misunderstanding. The other two complaints are under investigation.

The importance of Public Relations Organisations on the Railways has been constantly kept in mind and the Railway Board has recently strengthened the Public Relations Offices by posting Senior officers at important railway headquarters.

'C' Class Guards

748. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'C' Class Guards normally take 20 years or so to be promoted to a higher category and that their promotions to Gazetted posts are very few; and

(b) if so, the details of promotion channels in actual operation for Guards and the reasons for not revising them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It does not take 20 years normally for Guards 'C' for promotion to the next higher grade.

The Guards are not eligible for promotion to gazetted posts from their own line. They can seek promotion to gazetted posts through other transportation categories to which they have been provided with channel of promotion.

(b) The existing channel of promotion of Guards obtaining on the various Indian Railways is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6575/66]. The question of revising the same does not arise as they provide adequate chances of promotion to Guards in their own line and also in other operating categories. The question of laying an uniform channel for Guards on all the Indian Railways is under consideration.

दक्षिण कोरिया के साथ व्यापार

749. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और दक्षिण कोरिया के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये दोनों देशों के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत इस समझौते को कब तक कार्यरूप देगा ; और

(ग) इससे कितना लाभ होने की आशा है।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). भारत और दक्षिण कोरिया के बीच 29 अप्रैल, 1964 को एक व्यापार करार हुआ था। यह अब भी लागू है। भारत तथा कोरिया गणतन्त्र के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने संबंधी मामलों पर नई दिल्ली में 11 तथा 12 अप्रैल, 1966 को कोरिया गणतन्त्र से आये व्यापार शिष्टमण्डल के साथ अनुवर्ती वार्ताएं भी हुईं। आशा है कि इन वार्ताओं के फलस्वरूप दोनों देशों के बीच काफी अधिक व्यापार बढ़ जायेगा। कोरिया गणतन्त्र के शिष्टमण्डल के साथ हुई वार्ताओं के संमत सारांश अभिलेख, जिस पर 12 अप्रैल, 1966 को हस्ताक्षर हुए थे, की एक प्रतिलिपि (अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। **[पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6576/66]**

Industries in India by U.S. Firms

750. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four U.S. firms have entered into agreement to set up industries in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the names of those firms?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Assam Coal in Steel Plants

751. Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee of technical experts has been appointed to study the possibility of using Assam coal in public sector steel plants;

(b) whether a report has been submitted by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made therein?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir; the Committee is likely to take some time before it submits its report.

(c) Does not arise.

Import and Export Trade of India

752. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seamen's strike in British ports affected the import and export trade of India;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the licence holders have been offered any countervailing facilities or concessions; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The import and export trade of India with the U.K. would have been affected as the overall import and export trade of the U.K. was affected by the srike. The figures of export and import for the period covering the strike , are, however, not yet available and it is difficult to assess the extent to which our trade with the U.K. was affected.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The validity of the import licences, which might have expired during the period of the strike, has been extended upto 14th August, 1966.

Private Collieries

753. **Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private collieries operating in the country at present along with their capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that the labourers working there are at a disadvantage as regards their scale of pay, working conditions and housing facilities as compared with those working in the public sector collieries;

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy it;

(d) whether there is a proposal to nationalise the collieries; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The number of private collieries working at present is 758, whose total production during 1965-66 was 54.1 million tonnes;

(b) and (c). The scale of pay and working conditions in respect of labourers working both under the private and public sectors are regulated by relevant labour laws which are equally applicable to both. However, collieries in the public sector have by and large provided better housing facilities as compared to those under private sector.

(d) No.

(e) The policy of Government with regard to the participation of the private sector is laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution. While, the Public Sector is trying to play a larger part in the production of coal, the private sector collieries are also being allowed to continue production as well as to expand their production in certain cases in the interests of maintaining adequate supplies of coal to essential industries.

Import of Sunflower-seed Oil

754. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has signed a contract with the Soviet Union for the import of 10,000 tonnes of sunflower-seed oil;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract and the mode of payment of the cost; and

(c) how Government propose to utilize the imported seed-oil?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main terms of the contract provide for the supply of 10,000 tonnes of Sunflower Seed Oil for shipment during end of June/1st half July, 1966, at a price of about 240

roubles per metric tonne, in bulk, CIF two Indian ports; payment being made in Indian rupees.

(c) 9000 tonnes of the oil is to be used in the manufacture of Vanaspati, for supplementing the reduced availability of groundnut oil (resulting from the 25-30 per cent shortage in the output of groundnuts during 1965-66), the main raw material of this Industry. 1000 tonnes of the oil has been earmarked for allotment to Maharashtra Government to provide some relief in the edible oil shortage in the State.

Import of Metals

755. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for the import of metals and zinc sheets during 1965-66;

(b) how many of them were issued to actual users, and how many of them are only importers;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to liberalise the import policy to develop small and medium size industries in the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The number of import licences issued during 1965-66 are as below:—

Metals (non-ferrous)	2549 Nos.
Zinc sheets	36 Nos.

(b) The category-wise break up is as follows:—

Category	Metals (Non-ferrous) No.	Zinc sheets No.
Actual Users.	1110	30
Others	1439	6
TOTAL	2549	36

(c) The policy for liberalising the import of raw materials components and spares to actual users both in the scheduled and non-scheduled sectors, including Small Scale Industries, has already been announced by Government recently through various Public Notices and Import Trade Control Orders.

Import of Copra

756. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of copra is going to be liberalised;

(b) if so the quantity proposed to be imported in 1966-67; and

(c) the impact of this import on the price of coconuts, in coconut growing States like Karala?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A licence has been issued for the import of Rs. 1 crore worth of copra. Further imports may have to be authorized if the situation warrants it.

(c) This is not likely to have an adverse effect on the coconut growing States who are getting a good price for copra. Annual imports of copra in the last 5 years have always been over Rs. 6 crores.

D.B.K. Railway Project

757. Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.B.K. Railway Project staff were assured by the Railway Board that they will not be retrenched and that they will be absorbed permanently;

(b) whether some of these employees were retrenched in December 1965, contrary to the previous assurances; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Some employees had to be discharged being surplus to the requirements of the Project.

Landslips on the N. F. Railway

758. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) for how many days train services were suspended in Badarpur-Lumding section of the North-East Frontier Railway in June 1966 due to landslips;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that this Railway line is the only link of communication of Cachar and Tripura with the rest of Assam; and

(c) whether Government propose to develop this line in consideration of its strategic importance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Due to land and boulder slips and subsidence of bank at various places on Lumding-Badarpur Hill Section, train services on this section remained suspended for 18 days.

(b) No. Apart from Railway line, Tripura and Cachar are also connected by road and air with the rest of Assam. The Government do, however, realize the importance of this Railway line as an important link of communication between Tripura and Cachar and the rest of Assam.

(c) The N. F. Railway is carrying out the temporary restoration work to permit normal movement of trains as soon as possible. Permanent repair work also will be taken up thereafter as soon as a proper survey and study of the needs have been completed.

Ransacking of Raichur-Poona Train

759. Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demonsrators attacked and ransacked the Raichur-Poona passenger train on the 24th June 1966 at Raichur Station;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and the amount of loss of Railway property involved; and

(c) the steps taken for the safety of the trains against such acts of the agitators?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but the incident occurred near Down Outer Signal at Km. 710|11 near Raichur Railway Station.

(b) None was injured. Damage was caused by pelting of stones to 15 window shutters of the train.

(c) The situation was brought under control by the police who dispersed the crowd and the train continued on its further journey.

Bhilakhedi Station Yard

760. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been formulated and finalised for a phased

programmatic construction and completion of the Bhilakhedi Station Yard, also known as the New Yard, Itarsi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes. A master plan for providing a new marshalling yard at Itarsi (Bhilakhedi) has been drawn out, and the work is being carried out in phases.

(b) The details of work, which is being carried out in three phases, are as follows:

(i) *Phase I of New Itarsi Yard Project:*

Under this phase it was envisaged to provide eight receiving lines, eleven marshalling lines, four grid lines, four departure lines, one open line (engine line), one transhipment platform and sick siding facilities. This work, which was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 67 lakhs in April, 1960, has been completed and the facilities brought into use.

While executing the work under Phase I, a new steam loco shed attached to the marshalling yard at Itarsi was also constructed at a cost of about Rs. 19 lakhs.

(ii) *Phase II of the New Itarsi Yard Remodelling:*

This phase comprising one receiving line, four departure lines and one transhipment platform was sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 17 lakhs. The work has also been completed and the facilities brought into use.

(iii) *Phase III of the Yard Remodelling:*

Under this phase six marshalling lines, one departure line and one additional engine line were sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 37 lakhs. The work is in progress and overall progress, so far, made is 60 per cent. The work is scheduled for completion by October, 1967.

In addition to the above, a diesel shed at Itarsi is also being provided at a cost of about Rs. 95 lakhs. The overall progress so far made on this work is about 40 per cent and is scheduled to be completed by June, 1967.

Consumer Industries

761. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite Soviet investment in selective consumer industries; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this connection?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Trade with Nepal

762. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been a sharp decline in Nepal's trade with India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve trade with Nepal in the wake of that country's dwindling trade with China?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) We have no information.

(b) and (c). Our trade with Nepal is moving satisfactorily.

Rolling Stock at Nagpur

763. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of 'sickness' of the rolling stock at Nagpur

is reported to be on the increase in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the position has improved now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Crawler Tractors

764. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how much free foreign exchange and expenditure from foreign credits has been incurred in the purchase of Crawler Tractors during the last three years; and

(b) the steps if any, taken during the same period to set up a plant to manufacture these types of tractors indigenously in order to save a heavy drain on the already much depleted foreign exchange resources?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Information in regard to purchases made through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals alone is readily available. 582 crawler tractors valued at Rs. 10.13 crores (approximately) were purchased through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals against the various foreign credits during the last three years. No crawler tractor was purchased through that agency against free foreign exchange during that period.

(b) Crawler tractors are already being manufactured in the Defence sector. A firm in the private sector has also been licensed in April this year for the manufacture of 240 Nos. crawler tractors per annum. In addition two schemes received from private firms for the manufacture of lighter makes of crawler tractors are under consideration.

3-Tier Third Class Sleeper Coaches

765. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the prospects of introducing 3-tier third class sleeper coaches between Palezaghat and Narkatiagunj *via* Darbhanga?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The question of introducing a third class sleeper coach between Narkatiaganj and Palezaghat *via* Darbhanga will be considered when more sleeper coaches are built and become available and after meeting the requirements of trains running for longer distances.

The third class sleeper coaches are being built on a programmed basis. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan period the facility of sleeping accommodation will be provided on all trains involving night journeys.

Problems of Colliery Owners

766. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a resume of the various problems confronting the coal industry was narrated before the Deputy Minister at Dhanbad by the Colliery Owners;

(b) if so, the details of the problems; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Various points and suggestions were made by the colliery owners. They are being taken into consideration by the Government while formulating future coal programme.

Box Wagons

767. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5624 on the 13th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of the weigh-bridges where Box Wagons are weighed in motion on stationary weigh-bridges;

(b) the reasons for not fitting the weigh-bridges designed to weigh-in-motion at the above depots;

(c) the steps being taken to examine the degree of discrepancy in recording weight and in devising ways to remove the causes; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a Study Group to make on-the-spot inspection and for consulting the engineering consultants and the suppliers of Coal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Now there are no weigh-bridges, not capable of recording weights of wagons in motion, on which wagons are weighed in motion. Wherever such weigh-bridges existed, these have since been adjusted so as to enable weighment of wagons in motion.

(c) If wagons are moved over the weigh-bridges at a speed not exceeding 3 kms. per hour there is no discrepancy in the weight recorded. Strict instructions have been issued by the Railways to ensure that the speed of 3 kms. per hour is not exceeded while weighing wagons on weighbridges.

(d) No.

Import of playing cards

768. Shri Tyagi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Lalit Sen:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the total value in Rupees of the playing cards imported into the country during the last five years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Import of playing cards is banned. Total value of illegally smuggled imports of playing cards as "confiscated contraband and smuggled goods" comes to Rs. 34,000 in a period of five years 1961-62 to 1965-66.

Copper deposits in Andhra Pradesh

769. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any copper deposits were found in the trial pits at Agnigundala of Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the percentage of the copper contained therein?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The percentage of copper in the ores is of the order of 1·5 to 2 per cent.

'Schools on Wheels' Proposal

770. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for 'Schools on Wheels' for imparting training to Railwaymen;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the financial implications of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). These are being worked out.

Import Substitution

771. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Board to promote the import substitution; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A scheme to award persons bringing forth practical ideas on the problem of import substitution is under Government's consideration. For the administration of the scheme, it is proposed to set up a Board consisting of officials as well as non-officials. Further details are being worked out.

Kurla-bound Train

772. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four front coaches of Kurla-bound train of the Central Railway were separated from the rest of the train on the morning of the 22nd June, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Train No. C-12 Up Local from Kurla to Bombay VT (not Kurla bound) got parted.

(b) The parting was due to the failure of mechanical equipment.

Insurance Scheme for Railway Passengers

773. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the All-India Railwaymen's Unity Committee has demanded an insurance scheme for rail passengers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Import Licences for Priority Industry

774. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that import licences will be granted to cover the full requirements of priority industries; and

(b) if so, which of the industries are to be covered by this?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; the issue of import licences to priority industries has been liberalised.

(b) A list of priority industries is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6577/66].

Production of Nitrophosphate at Neyveli

775. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to produce nitrophosphate at Neyveli; and

(b) if so, the volume of production under consideration and the amount of rockphosphate required to be imported for this purpose?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Textiles, Chemicals and Drugs

776. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports of cotton textiles, chemicals, drugs and engineering goods have been affected by the devaluation of the Indian rupee, since the imports schemes have been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate any schemes to compensate

the disadvantages resulting from the devaluation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is a fact that exports of commodities like cotton textiles, chemicals, drugs and engineering goods etc. have been affected by the devaluation of the Indian rupee, since the import entitlement schemes have been withdrawn.

(b) Some measures to help exports of all such commodities are under consideration of the Government.

Coffee Development Fund

778. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coffee Board or its Chairman have suggested the setting up of two special funds *viz.*, "Price Stabilisation Fund" and "Coffee Development Fund"; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. The suggestions were made by the Chairman, Coffee Board in his address at the meeting of the Board held on the 29th June, 1966. Detailed schemes are being worked out by the Coffee Board.

(b) The Price Stabilisation Fund is intended to assure a certain minimum return to the coffee planters irrespective of the market prices. The Coffee Development Fund is intended to create a special fund to be utilised for financing various schemes of development in the coffee plantation industry.

Sericulture industry in Mysore

779. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have asked the Central Government for any help in the matter of developing their existing sericulture Industry in Mysore;

(b) if so, the nature of help asked for; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from Central assistance of Rs. 17 lakhs allocated for the development of sericulture in Mysore State during 1966-67, the Government of Mysore had approached the Central Silk Board for grant of a working capital loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Mysore State Silk Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore. The Board has recently recommended that the loan might be granted to the Society through the State Government.

(c) The proposal which was received by Government on the 19th July, 1966 is under consideration.

Tariff Protection for Sericulture

780. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of continuing the tariff protection for sericulture in India;

(b) whether Government have received any recommendation from the Central Silk Board in this matter; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The question of continuing tariff protection to sericulture industry beyond 31st December, 1966 is currently under consideration of the Tariff Commission.

(b) The Central Silk Board has submitted a detailed Memorandum to the Tariff Commission pleading for continuance of protection to sericulture industry for a further period of five years with effect from 1st January, 1966.

(c) This will have to await the Tariff Commission's recommendation.

निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति का रेल के नीचे आ जाना

781. **श्री बड़े :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 जुलाई, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक व्यक्ति रेल के नीचे कुचल गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह व्यक्ति कहां का रहने वाला था ;

(ग) इस दुघटना का क्या कारण था; और

(घ) सरकार ने उस व्यक्ति के परिवार को कितनी सहायता दी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पता नहीं चला।

(ग) एसा लगता है कि यह आत्म हत्या का मामला है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

लखनऊ में रेलवे स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

782. **श्री बड़े :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 जुलाई, 1966 के "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार लखनऊ रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक इंजन दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस इंजन के साथ वाले डिब्बे को भी क्षति पहुंची थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां, 30-6-66 को उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ स्टेशन पर एक इंजन दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) दुर्घटना रेल-कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई।

(घ) किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई।

रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुमानतः 4,000 रुपये की क्षति हुई।

इन्दौर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस से यात्री का गिर जाना

783. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री इकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 जून, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार के अनुसार कि कटनी-दमोह सेक्शन के सलईया रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक यात्री इन्दौर बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी से गिर कर मर गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना का क्या कारण था ; और

(ग) संतप्त परिवार को सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Patents

784. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and brief description of the patents applied for by the employees of the Indian Railways during the last five years, the names of the inventors and the benefits claimed in each case;

(b) out of the above the patents taken over by the Ministry of Railways for its use or for commercial exploitation;

(c) the steps taken in each case to develop and use the patents for the benefit of the Railways or the trade and industry; and

(d) the rewards or remuneration paid to the inventors in recognition of their services to the Railways and services in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Gazetted posts in Mechanical Department of Indian Railways

785. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of administrative and non-administrative Gazetted posts in the Mechanical Department of the Indian Railways has deteriorated from approximately 1 : 6 in 1938-39 to 1 : 65 in 1945-46 and 1 : 13 in 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The administrative grade and non-administrative grade Gazetted posts on the Indian Railways are sanctioned on the basis of worth of charge and not on the basis of ratio of administrative grade to non-administrative grade Gazetted posts. However, the ratio of administrative grade to non-administrative grade Gazetted posts in the Mechanical Department was approximately 1 : 9.1 in December, 1939, 1 : 7.9 in June, 1946 and 1 : 11.9 in September, 1965.

Administrative and Non-Administrative Gazetted Posts

786. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of administrative Gazetted posts and non-administrative gazetted posts in the Railway Board, R.D.S.O. and Railway Manufacturing Projects continues to be in the ratio of 1 : 6;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping this ratio so heavy; and

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) At present the ratios of administrative grade to non-administrative grade gazetted posts in the Railway Board, Research Designs and Standards Organisation and the three manufacturing units *viz.*, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory, are as below:

Railway Board	1 : 4.3
R.D.S.O.	1 : 6.6
The three Manufacturing Units	1 : 9

(b) and (c). Posts are sanctioned in appropriate grades consistent with the interests of the administrative and it is always the policy not to sanction new posts especially those in higher grades unless their need is established as essential.

Patent for Hydraulic Torque Convertor

787. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have taken over a patent for a new type of hydraulic torque converter which is claimed to be superior in efficiency to all the existing designs —including the Suri Transmission;

(b) the specific claims made by the inventor;

(c) the steps taken so far to develop the patent for its application on the Indian Railways; and

(d) when will be the first prototype locomotive turned out with the above Transmission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The patent is with the National Research Development Corporation. No specific claim has been made of superiority over existing designs of torque converters including Suri Transmission.

(b) According to the Indian Patent Application, the claims are briefly the following:—

(1) The invention is a hydromechanical device wherein the torque from the input shaft of a prime mover (such as an internal combustion engine) is split into 2 paths in varying proportions as determined automatically by the speed of the output shaft, and finally integrated for supply to the output shaft as a continuously varying torque from zero speed to the specified speed.

(2) In the hydromechanical device, a hydrodynamic converter may be used either as an integrator of the split torque passing through the 2 paths or as a divider of the input torque between the 2 paths, depending upon its location in the device.

(3) Over-speeding of output shaft in excess of specified speed will not effect the device.

(c) Nill The inventor has not yet developed his ideas to give physical shape to the invention.

(d) In the light of (c) above, the time by which the first prototype locomotive can be designed and built cannot be forecast at present.

Concession to Railway Employees

788. **Shri Bade:**
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Monthly Season Ticket concession given to the Railway employees travelling on the Delhi-Rewari-Fazilka section has been discontinued; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether this concession was 1/3rd of the public rate for monthly season tickets; and

(c) whether the other staff on all the other sections of Delhi enjoys this concession?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. On some sections it is 1/4th of the cost of monthly season ticket.

Shastri Farm near Saharanpur Railway Station

789. **Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a farm called "Shastri Farm" was started near Saharanpur Railway Station to grow food in the barren land by workers of Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that water from engine overhead tank which was going into the waste drain was not allowed to be utilised for this farm by some Railway officials; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Lines in Mysore State

790. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the latest recommendations for the construction of railway lines made by the Government of Mysore for inclusion in the railway programme for execution in order of priority;

(b) the progress made in the matter of construction of railway lines in the Third Five Year Plan in Mysore State so far along with the estimated costs and the outlays incurred; and

(c) the railway programe in the Fourth Plan in the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Government of Mysore have made the following proposals for new railway lines and conversions for inclusion in the Railways Fourth Five Year Plan:

(i) Conversion of Hospet-Hubli-Mormugao MG section to B.G.

(ii) Hubli-Karwar New B.G. link.

(iii) Kottur-Harihar link.

(iv) Harihar-Moodabidri *via* Shimoga, Bhadravati and Chikmagalur.

(v) Talguppa-Sirsi-Karwar.

(vi) Gadag-Wadi.

(vii) Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam-Coimbatore.

(viii) Conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore MG section to broad gauge.

The State Government, however, have not indicated any priority.

(b) Construction of the Bangalore-Salem MG line (230 KMs) and Mangalore-Hassan MG line (215 KMs) at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.50 crores and Rs. 23.74 crores respectively was taken up during the Third Plan period. An outlay of about Rs. 6 crores and Rs. 2·71 crores respectively have been incurred upto end of March, 1966. The overall progress achieved upto end of June 1966 on the two new lines is 61 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

(c) The new line proposals for the Fourth Plan are yet to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission.

Purchase of Stores by Northern Railway

791. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the per day cost of purchase of stores made by the Stores Branch of the Northern Railway; and

(b) how it compares with the figures for various zonal Railways?

The Minister of State for Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rs. 2,920.

(b) The comparative figures of the other zonal Railways are as under:

	Rs.
Central	3,901
Eastern	3,304
North-Eastern	3,438
Northeast-Frontier	1,463
Southern	3,081
South-Eastern	2,800
Weste	4,500

Purchase of Railway Stores

792. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the daily cost of purchase of stores made by the various Stores Depots functioning under the Northern Railway; and

(b) how it compares with the figures for various other zonal railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rs. 160.

(b) The comparative figures of the other zonal railways are as under:

	Rs.
Central	232
Easter	142
North-Eastern	No purchases are made by Depots.
Northeast-	10 approximate
Southern	19
South-Eastern	No purchases are made by Depots.
Western	335

Incident at Ghatkopar Station

793. Shri Sonavane:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dighe:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 5th July, 1966, the travelling public and mob collected at Ghatkopar Railway Station in Bombay, stopped local trains, burnt the Booking Office and destroyed some Railway property as a result of the misunderstanding that a third head-on collision was likely but was averted; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the incident and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) At about 10.10 hours on 5-7-1966, G.4 Up (Ghatkopar to Bombay VT) local train, left platform No. 1 at Ghatkopar station and was crossing over on to the Up line, when the Thana bound local No. T.39 Dn. was approaching Ghatkopar station. The down automatic signal of Ghatkopar station was reported to be showing red at that time because the Up local G4 was leaving Ghatkopar station, Approaching train No. T.39 over shot and stopped about 80 ft. ahead of the Ghatkopar Signal, at Km. 18|17. This appears to have angered some members of the public. A large crowd gathered and started pelting stones at the station buildings, local trains and cabins, looted cash and set fire to the Jawahar Road Booking Office. 30 Police and Fire Brigade personnel were injured as a result of stone throwing and damage to property was about Rs. 25,000.

Detention of Delhi-Kalka Train at Sonepat

794. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Jasvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi-Kalka passenger train was held up at Sonepat on the 6th July, 1966 because of a dispute between the Guard and two railway constables;

(b) if so, the cause of the dispute;

(c) whether the Guard and the Assistant Station Master were beaten by the Constables; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to protect the Railway employees from such police attacks?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the dispute was that two Government Railway Police constables attached to a Special Railway Magistrate were found travelling in 1st Class without a valid pass and were objected to by the Guard.

(c) No. The constables only abused and misbehaved with the guard.

(d) All possible protection is provided to Railway employees in such cases. Both the Governmest Railway Police Constables have been placed under suspension an enquiry by a Gazetted Police Officer has been ordered.

Block Rakes

795. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 222 on the 25th February, 1966 and state the steps taken to meet the demand for soft coke in the consuming centres scattered in the countryside which cannot take block rakes of Box Wagons?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): At present over 50 per cent of all coals, including soft coke, is moving in 4-wheeler wagons and the demand for soft coke has been met in full. There has been a substantial improvement in despatches of soft coke as will be observed from the following statement:

Daily average soft coke allotments from West Bengal-Bihar fields.

(in wagons)

	1954	*1965*	*1966*
January to June	215	280	362

Licences for Brick-kilns and Soft Coke Depots

796. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state the steps taken for liberalising the existing licensing procedure for the opening of brick-kilns and soft coke depots for meeting the growing demand for bricks and domestic fuel in the country?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): The State Governments were advised to liberalise their existing licensing procedure for the opening of brick-kilns and soft coke depots for meeting the growing demand for bricks and domestic fuel in the country. According to our information the State Governments have liberalised their licensing policies.

Dandakaranya Railway Line

797. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to divert the Dandakaranya (in Bailadius) Railway line to join any point of Raipur-Vizag section of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, which two points will be connected by the railway line and which area will be opened up;

(c) the total mileage of the railway line and estimated cost thereof; and

(d) when it is likely to be taken up for construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Feasibility-*cum*-cost studies are being carried out for a new railway link from Ambaguda (on the Kottavalasa-Bailadilla new line) to Lanjigarh Road (on the Raipur-Vizianagaram section).

(c) and (d). It is premature to say when the line will be taken up for construction and what would be its length and estimated cost.

Tirunelvely-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum Railway Line

798. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4948 on the 6th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the survey reports on the Tirunelvely-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum railway line have been examined by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement this project before the end of the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The survey reports are still under examination of the Railway Board.

(c) The inclusion of this project in the Railways Fourth Five Year Plan is dependent on the results of the examination, availability of funds and the priority this line will merit among various proposals for the Fourth Plan.

Increase in Export of Tea and Jute after Devaluation

799. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of increase in exports of tea, jute and other staple items after the devaluation; and

(b) if so, the quantity and the value thereof in terms of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In the short period after devaluation it has not been possible to make an assessment of the increase in exports of tea, jute and staple items likely to be achieved as a result of devaluation.

Import of Capital Goods

800. Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps to include in the new liberalised Import Policy, the import of capital goods for the Industries which have already been issued letters of intent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): No, Sir.

H.M.T. Wrist Watches

801. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged since the 16th April, 1966 regarding the non-availability of H.M.T. wrist watches; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) It is not possible to give the exact number of complaints since no records have been kept of such complaints.

(b) The Watch Factory of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited is at present working at 75 per cent of its installed capacity owing to non-availability of adequate foreign exchange for the import of essential components and raw materials. Within the overall availability and the *inter-se* priority of demands, efforts are being made to increase the foreign exchange allocation for the factory to enable it to step up its production with a view to satisfying the demand as much as possible.

Woollen Hosiery Producing Units

802. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of woollen hosiery producing units in different parts of the country at present; and

(b) the total annual production of these units?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) There are about 1046 hosiery units in the country on registers with various State Governments and Textile Commissioner. If there are any more hosiery units, the number of such units is not known. As this is a decentralised sector, full figures are not available.

(b) The production in 1965-66 is estimated at about 9 lakh Kgs.

Registered Iron and Steel Dealers

803. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state the number of registered iron and steel dealers in the country at present, State-wise?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6578/66].

Development of Sericulture

804. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to Orissa State for development of Sericulture in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The following outlay and Central assistance have been approved for the development of Sericulture Industry in Orissa during 1966-67:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Approved	Central assistance allocated		
Outlay	Loan	Grant	Total
1,73	0,40	1,00	1,40

Sale of Rourkela Products

805. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state the amount earned by the Rourkela Steel Plant by selling its products to consumers as on the 30th June, 1966?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): The value of gross sales (excluding value of stocks transferred to other units of HSL) of the Rourkela Steel Plant for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 796·6 millions (Provisional) and for the period from April to June, 1966 to Rs. 159·7 millions (Provisional). Similar information in respect of the year 1964-65 and earlier years is available in the Annual Reports of the Hindustan Steel Limited which have been laid on the Table of the House.

Roller Flour Mills

806. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued orders that the Roller Flour Mills with a capacity of 30 tonnes or more per day would employ 50 or more workers and would thus be required to be registered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a copy of the relevant order will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir, Government have isseud orders bringing within the scope of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act all flour mills employing fifty or more workers.

(b) With a view to ensure that flour mills do not circumvent the provisions of the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, by declaring less labour strength against their capacities, it was stipulated that units having a capacity of 30 tonnes per day and above would come within the scope of the Act.

(c) A copy of the order is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6579/66].

Supply of Steel to Maharashtra

807. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have approached the Central Government for assistance in the shape of supply of steel for water connections in Bombay city, particularly in the context of the scheme for drawing water from the Ulhas river, since the supplies from the Tausa and other lakes are inadequate as is evident from the recent acute water shortage experienced in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Maharashtra Government to arrange immediate supplies of 3,000 tonnes of 8 mm steel plates from Rourkela, for water supply schemes to feed Bombay city. After discussions with Maharashtra Government officials, they were requested to communicate the delivery schedule for these plates which is still awaited. In the meantime instructions have been issued to complete the supply of 2,087 tonnes of 8 mm steel plates against older pending orders by August, 1966. Priority has already been given for supply of 10,000 tonnes of plates for water supply schemes for Bombay, for the half year ending September, 1966.

Export of Coffee

808. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the coffee industry in the country during 1965-66;

(b) whether Government are aware of the setback suffered during 1965-66 owing to the shortage of packing materials for export; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned was a little under Rs. 13 crores in pre-devaluation terms.

(b) As far as Government is aware there was no setback to coffee exports in 1965-66 owing to shortage of packing materials.

(c) Does not arise.

खुले वैगनों में गेहूं का भेजा जाना

809. श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर जाने वाले खुले वैगनों में लदी हुई गेहूं की बारह हजार बोरियां खराब हो गई थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां। गेहूं के 11965 बोरों को आंशिक क्षति पहुंची।

(ख) क्षति वर्षा के कारण हुई । छतदार माल डिब्ब उपलब्ध न होने के कारण परेषण को खुले माल डिब्बों में लादा गया और जिन तिरपालों से उन्हें ढका गया था वे रास्ते में हट गये थे ।

Teachers and Lecturers on Northern Railway

810. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no seniority list of teachers and lecturers serving in Northern Railway schools and colleges has been circulated to them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b) Seniority list of Teachers and Lecturers has been circulated on the Moradabad Division but not on Allahabad Division. The Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad has been asked to circulate the seniority list for those working in Allahabad Division. There are no High Schools on any other Division of the Northern Railway.

Hosiery Industry

811. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consignments of woollen hosiery are lying at ports and the hosiery industry has come to a standstill rendering at large number of workers unemployed;

(b) if so, when the Export Promotion Scheme is likely to be announced; and

(c) the main features of the said scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Some exporters of woollen hosiery had held up their consignments immediately after devaluation pending a decision in regard to the contracts entered into with Rupee Payment Countries. As a result of negotiations between the Government of India and the Ruppee Payment countries, the problem has been sorted out and exports are now moving.

(b) and (c): The question of giving assistance to exporters of woollen textiles including woollen hosiery by way of priority allocations of raw materials is under consideration.

Sale of Imported Cars

812. Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any direction from the Prime Minister regarding the purchase of imported cars by the Centre/State Governments from the State Trading Corporation of India, thereby limiting the price within which such cars are to be purchased;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) how many cars have been allotted during the last one year to each State; and

(d) whether there is any system in which the S.T.C. is required to notify all Government Departments regarding the availability of cars with them every month pending placement of such cars for public auction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The late Prime Minister issued a directive in July, 1964 that the cars having CIF value more than Rs. 10,000/- should not ordinarily be sold to Central/State Government Departments and Public Undertakings. An exception was however, made in the case of big cars of station wagon type to be purchased by the Public Sector

Undertakings for use in outlying areas. Central Ministeries/Central Ministers, State Chief Ministers are also allotted one big car each.

(c) The following are the number of cars sold to sach State during 1965-66:—

Cars released in favour of State Governments during the year 1965-66

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cars having c.i.f. value upto Rs. 10,000/-	Cars having c.i.f. value more than Rs. 10,000/- (inclusive of Stn. Wgns.).	Big cars released to States for Tourist Promotion.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	4	1	19
2	Delhi Administration	3	4		7
3	Himachal Pradesh		1	..	1
4	Kerala	2	4	2	8
5	Rajasthan	1	2	5	8
6	Madras	3	9	..	12
7	Madhya Pradesh		1	1	2
8	Maharashtra		2		2
9	Mysore	1			1
10	Punjab		10		10
11	Uttar Pradesh		3		3
12	West Bengal	1		1	2
	TOTAL	25	40	10	75
	Cars released in favour of Central Government during the year 1965-66	10	20	..	30

(d) No, Sir, As soon as S.T.C. receives a requisition from a Central/State Government/Public Sector Undertaking for purchase of a car, the Corporation sends them a list of cars then available for disposal.

Dhalli-Rajhara Dantewara Rail Line

813. Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1019 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether feasibility-cum-cost studies of the Dhalli-Rajhara to Dantewara railway project have since been completed; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to take up the construction work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The study has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Coal to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

814. Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1959 on the 11th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date to bring about an agreement between the National Coal Development Corporation and Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board with regard to the prices to be paid for the Korba coal; and

(b) the nature of the Central Government's difficulty to agree to the request of the Madhya Pradesh Government for the transfer of Manikpur Quarry to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for the purpose of mining of coal?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) A proposal for settling the dispute by arbitration is under consideration.

(b) The Madhya Pradesh Government was informed in July, 1965 that they may examine the implications of the large capital outlay and recurring expenditure involved in the proposal for transfer and, if after such consideration, detailed proposals are sent, they would be examined. No proposal has been received from the State Government thereafter.

Pig Iron Plant at Katni in Madhya Pradesh

815. Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 925 on the 25th February, 1966 and state the reason for delay in the grant of industrial licence to the Madhya Pradesh Government for manufacturing 300,000 tonnes of pig iron per annum.

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): Since adequate capacity has already been licensed to meet the anticipated demand for pig iron by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it has not been possible to grant an industrial licence to the Madhya Pradesh Government. Should it, however, be found later that some of the capacity licensed is not likely to fructify, the application of the Madhya Pradesh Government could be reconsidered.

Booking of Cars

816. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to enhance the amount of deposit from 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 required for the booking of motor cars in the open quota: and

(b) if so, whether the decision has been implemented?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a number of suggestion for amendment of the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, including the one for raising the amount of the Post Office deposit from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000/-. No decision has yet been reached.

Demand for Boilers

817. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for the heavy boilers during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been assessed;

(b) if so, whether there would be any short-fall in the supply; and

(c) whether Government propose to set-up any plant to manufacture such boilers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The demand for ther-mal power boilers is assessed at 2.1 million KW p.a. by 1971-72. This is expected to be met from the capacities likely to be available from the existing plants for manufacture of such boilers. There is likely to be a gap of 1 million K. W. per annum after the period of the 4th Five Year Plan as the demand is expected to increase to 3.5 million K. W. p. a. by 1975-76.

(c) M/s. Combustion Engg. Co. of New York has been commissioned to undertake the feasibility study report for setting up the project for the manufacture of power boilers to meet the gap between the supply and demand after the end of the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

12.03 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
(*Query*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैंने एक कामरोको प्रस्ताव दिया है साधुओं की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है क्योंकि सारे देश में इससे उत्तेजना फैल रही है और आग भड़क रही है । जो श्री शंकराचार्य जी हैं उन्होंने भी घोषणा की है कि वह भी आमरण अनशन आरम्भ करेंगे । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न को यहां पर उठाने की इजाजत दीजिये ताकि हम अपने विचार रख सकें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश में अगर बकरी की भी टांग टूट जाती है तो यहां पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव आ जाता है । साधु लोग, जो कि तप और त्याग के एक प्रकार से पुंज थे, प्रधान मन्त्री की कोठी के सामने शान्तयमय बैठे थे और यह मांग कर रहे थे अपने देश के प्रधान मन्त्री से कि यहां पर गोवध बन्द किया जाये क्योंकि गौ बहुत पवित्र जीव है और उस का हमारे जीवन के साथ बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध है । भोजन हम को उसी के सहारे मिलता है, सब कुछ उसी के सहारे मिलता है । उसका जो वध होता है वह बन्द होना चाहिये । वह साधु लोग शान्त बैठे थे लेकिन उनको पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया गया है । मेरा निवेदन है सरकार से, आप के द्वारा, कि गाय जो इतनी आवश्यक वस्तु है, और सरकार का तो उससे खास तौर पर सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि वह देश के भीतर बैलों की जोड़ी के नाम पर ही राय मांगती है, उसके वध को बन्द करने की मांग करने के कारण साधुओं को जेलों में डाल दिया गया है । इस लिये इस विषय को यहां पर उठाने का मौका हमें अवश्य दिया जाये ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The demand is for a ban on cow-slaughter. May I know whether cows embrace bulls also, and whether they want to put a ban on the slaughter of cows or they want a total ban on to slaughter of bulls also?

Mr. Speaker: All included.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी विनती सिर्फ इतनी है कि श्री कछवाय ने और श्री रामेश्वरानन्द ने जो कुछ कहा है उस पर ध्यान दिया जाये और उसको यहां पर लिया जाये । अगर वह लिया जाता तो मिनिस्टर साहब ही कोई अपना स्टेटमेंट दें जिसमें कि पार्लियामेंट हाउस के सामने किसी प्रकार की ऐसी बात न हो । **(व्यवधान)**

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I make a suggestion? As it happens, I had argued what were called, or what were miscalled, the cow-slaughter cases in the Supreme Court, and I had conceded, because there are certain elements in this country which have a certain sentiment, that cows which are utterly useless should not be touched, and the Supreme Court said that the legal position was that cows shall not be touched. But so far as bulls and bullocks are concerned; if they are not useful for draught purposes, they may certainly be killed. That is a constitutional dictum. Otherwise, I would not have conceded it in the Supreme Court. (*Interruption*).

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे आप से यह निवेदन करना है कि गोवध का विषय किसी दल से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता, यह सारे भारतवर्ष से और सब दलों से सम्बन्ध रखता है । मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब गोवध बन्द करने के लिये हमारे यहां विधेयक आया था उस समय सरकार ने यह कहा था कि गोवध का विषय राज्यों से सम्बन्ध रखता है । लेकिन इतने वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई हिदायत नहीं दी ।

गोवध का विषय इस देश का सांस्कृतिक विषय है, यह विषय इस देश का आर्थिक विषय है, यह विषय ऐसा है जिससे किसी दल विशेष का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, इसलिये चाहे एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के रूप में या किसी दूसरे रूप में हो, इस पर लोक सभा में विचार होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । जो इतने साधु लोग इस सम्बन्ध में अनशन कर रहे हैं वे किसी विशेष दल के नहीं है, वे साधु ऐसे हैं जिन के प्रति इस देश में धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक दोनों दृष्टियों से बड़ी पूज्य भावना रही है । जब श्री शास्त्री जी जीवित थे उस समय भी एक शिष्ट मंडल मेरे नेतृत्व में उनके पास गया था और उन्होंने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि इस पर विचार किया जायेगा । हमारे राष्ट्रपति के पास भी इस सम्बन्ध में एक शिष्ट मंडल गया था । उन्होंने कहा कि वे हम लोगों के साथ सहानुभूति रखते हैं परन्तु यह विषय सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखता है । श्री नन्दा के पास भी एक शिष्ट मंडल गया था । उन्होंने कहा कि यह विषय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से सम्बन्ध रखता है । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर इस देश में बहुत अधिक क्षोभ है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई न कोई कदम उठाना चाहिये। अभी श्री फ्रैंक ऐन्थनी ने आपसे कहा कि यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आ चुका है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह फैसला है कि कम से कम गायों का वध इस देश में नहीं हो सकता । आप बम्बई में देखिये, कलकत्ते में देखिये अच्छी से अच्छी गायें मारी जा रही हैं । बैलों की बात अलग है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विषय पर अवश्य विचार किया जाये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार की ऐसी आदत होती चली आ रही है कि जब तक कोई विपत्ति सिर तक नहीं आ जाय तब तक उस सम्बन्ध में वह नहीं सोचती । आपने शायद समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य जी ने यह घोषणा की है कि अगर सरकार ने शीघ्र गाय की हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया तो वह यहां आकर आमरण अनशन करेंगे । हमारे धर्म में शंकराचार्य जी का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, आप इससे भली भांति परिचित हैं । कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने स्वयं इस बात की अपने मुख से घोषणा की थी कि स्वतन्त्र होते ही देश में पहला काम गोवध का हटाया जाना होगा । लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता के 19 वर्ष बाद भी विदेशों को गोमांस का निर्यात किया जाये, हमारे देश के लिये इससे बढ़कर कलंक की बात और क्या हो सकती है । जैसा श्री गोविन्द दास जी ने कहा साधु किसी धर्म विशेष या दल विशेष से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं । यदि आज 56 लाख साधुओं में से एक या दो

लाख साधू जेलों में चले गये तो देश के अन्दर किस उपद्रव का सूत्रपात होगा, जसा कि शंकराचार्य जी ने घोषणा की है, आप इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से सोचिये। यह चीज न सरकार के लिये अच्छी होगी और न देश के ही लिये अच्छी होगी ।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, my submission is this. I am not discussing the question of cow protection at present. During the past few days, some sadhus have been sitting there to offer their sacrifice or whatever it is for the sake of preventing cow slaughter. Government, instead of listening to their grievance, have packed them off somewhere. Whatever the feeling of this Government may be towards Sadhus, the Government is ruling India. In India there are a large number of people who regard Sadhus as something worthy of respect. This popular sentiment of the Indian people should be taken into consideration. If they are going to rule this country in utter defiance of popular sentiment, I think they are hastening the approach of their doomsday. This motion is intended to invite the attention of the Government to this very important question. You cannot ignore or disregard popular sentiment, just because you happen to have some new and fashionable ideas.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाहे मैं गलत होऊं या दुरुस्त, मैंने यह समझा था कि इस मामले को एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की सूरत में या किसी और सूरत में लाने से और इस पर बहस करने से कोई फायदा न सदस्यों का होगा और न हमारा जो आशय है, या जो हमारे दिल में है, वह ही पूरा होगा। इस वास्ते इसको बहस की सूरत में यहां न लाया जाए और इसको यहां डिसकस न किया जाए। लेकिन कि माननीय सदस्य इसको बहुत महसूस करते हैं इसलिए मैंने इस हद तक इसकी इजाजत दे दी है कि मैम्बर साहिबान कुछ कह लें। जहां न मैंने पहले इजाजत दी है और न अब दे रहा हूं कि इसके बारे में कोई एडजर्नमेंट मोशन डिसकस हो वहां मैं गवर्नमेंट को जरूर मस्विरा देना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला जरूर गम्भीर होता जा रहा है कोई न कोई वह स्टेटमेंट इस पर करे। अपनी जो उसकी पालिसी है उसको वह बना ले और उस पालिसी को या उस फैसले को वह यहां बयान कर दे ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो जाए और लोग आगे उनको जो कदम उठाना है उसके बारे में भी सोच लें....

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार): इलैक्शन के पहले पहले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी अपनी राय है कि हाउस में बहस करने से फायदा नहीं होगा।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : हर चीज का फायदा होता है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Whenever people are on hunger-strike or sitting in *dharna* on various very important issues in front of Parliament House and Ministers' houses, they are arrested. This is happening again and again. It is not only a question of Sadhus. You are allowing it on this but on other issues you are just ruling it out. In what form shall we get redress? What is your suggestion? How do we raise these points?

श्री बड़े : श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती को बुरा लगा है शायद।

Mr. Speaker: I have said I am not allowing it. I have said it once, twice thrice. I am only advising the Government that they should make up their mind as to what their policy is and they should announce it. I am not allowing any discussion. I have disallowed the adjournment motion on that subject. (*Interruptions*). I have already advised the members that it would be no use discussing it here.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और नहीं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन आप सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है, अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आपको कह रहा हूं कि आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहता जा रहा हूं कि बैठ जायें लेकिन आप बैठते ही नहीं हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस तरह से बोलते जायेंगे तो यह नहीं लिखा जाएगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : * * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठने को तैयार हूं । मैंने कब कहा है कि बैठने को तैयार नहीं हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कम से कम सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहे तो सही ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं स्वामी जी, स्वामी जी करता जा रहा हूं और आप परवाह ही नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपका बड़ा शिष्टाचार है कि आप स्वामी जी कहते हैं, केवल स्वामी नहीं कहते । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं तो स्वामी जी हूं और कुछ नहीं हूं । इसलिए आप मझे स्वामी जी कहते हैं तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं कहते हैं । आप मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको इतनी बार कहा है बैठ जाइये, बैठ जाइये लेकिन आप बैठने को तैयार ही नहीं हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो तैयार हूं लेकिन एक निवेदन तो सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेपर्ज लेड आन दी टेबल ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : एक विनती आप से मेरी है कि आप स्वामी जी को दो मिनट सुन लें तो मामला खत्म हो जाएगा ।

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ARTICLES AND MEMO. OF ASSOCIATION OF BHARAT HEAVY PLATE AND VESSELS PRIVATE LTD.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sanjivayya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(1) Articles of Association of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Private Limited. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6544/66].

(2) Memorandum of Association of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Private Limited. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6545/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg

* * * Not recorded.

to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(1) (i) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1199 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1966.

(ii) The Export of Inorganic Chemical (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1271, in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1966.

(iii) The Export of Enamelwares (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1275 in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1966.

(iv) The Export of Cast Iron Manhole Covers and Frames (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1689 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1966.

(v) The Export of Laundry Soap (Inspection) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1772 in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6546/66].

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (iii) of item (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6548/66].

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT, 1951 AND UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report (1965) of the Tariff Commission on the Revision of ceiling prices of Alcohol.

(ii) Corrigendum to the above Report.

(iii) Government Resolution No. 4/66/65-Ch. I, dated the 18th July, 1966.

(iv) Statements showing the reasons why the documents mentioned at (i) to (iii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said section. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6547/66].

(2) The Ethyl Alchohol (Price Control) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1994 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1966, issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6549/66].

NOTIFICATION RESCINDING THE SCARCE INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS (CONTROL) ORDER, 1965

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1774 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1966, rescinding the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965, issued under rule 125 of the Defence of ndia Rules, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6550/66].

SALT CESS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

Shri Bibudhendra Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Salt Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1519 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6551/66].

RUBBER (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966, TEXTILES COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966, AND COIR INDUSTRY (REGISTRATION AND LICENSING) FIFTH AMENDMENT RULES, 1966; NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND UNDER THE KERALA WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) ACT, ETC.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Sir, On behalf of Shri Mohammad Shafi Qureshi I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1000, in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6552/66].

(2) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 861 in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6553/66].

(3) A copy of the Coir Industry (Registration and Licensing) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1084 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6554/66].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1358 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1966.

(ii) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1476 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1966.

(iii) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 1611 in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1966.

(iv) The Cotton Textiles (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1878 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966.

(v) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1957 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1966. [Placed in July, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6555/66].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) S.O. 1837 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1966, declaring Matches and Cycle tyres and tubes to be essential commodities.

(ii) S.O. 1844 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1966, delegating powers under the said Act to State Government and Union Territory Administrations. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6556/66].

(iii) S.O. 1931 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1966, declaring certain Ferro-alloys to be essential commodities. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6557/66].

(6) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Silk Board for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6558/66].

(7) (i) A copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 43 of the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(a) The Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. 42770/62/MI/RD in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th August, 1965.

(b) Notification No. 27369/65/MI/RD, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th March, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1964.

(iii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6559/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification with regard to these papers that have been laid by Shri Bibhudhendra Misra on behalf of Shri Mohammad Shafi Qureshi. A number of papers have been laid on the Table. I may invited your attention to the last two or three papers in this item—Nos. 7(i) (a) (b) and (ii). You will be pleased to see that this was raised in another context, in the last session, also that the Government refuses to learn and correct itself, may it is incorrigible, irredeemable, it seems beyond redemption. This paper under (7)(i)(a) published in the Kerala Gazette on 10th August, 1965 is being laid on the Table now. There is a statement showing reasons for delay. Because I raised a similar issue in the last session, they have now started giving some reasons also. You will be pleased to see that under a previous item also, item No. (4), they have placed a statement giving reasons for delay. The Government is ruling by delay. I do not know why every little matter is delayed, delayed and delayed. Why can't they learn to place things in time? Why can't you teach them, Sir, if they cannot learn by themselves? They talk of corruption, inefficiency and all that, but they themselves can't avoid delays even in such minor matters. Remember the saying: " Physician, heal thyself".

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 627 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6374/66].

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1966, has passed the following motion:—

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Lok Sabha to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, which was passed by the

[Secretary]

Rajye Sabha on the 3rd November, 1965 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th November, 1965."'

12.18½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 1st August, 1966, will consist of:—

(1) Discussion on the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers to be moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

The Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1966.

(3) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि यह सत्र जब चलेगा तो इसमें पहले शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की रिपोर्ट डिसकस करेंगे। लेकिन उसका अभी तक कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है कि उस पर चर्चा होगी या नहीं होगी और होगी तो कब?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): आपको, अध्यक्ष महोदय, याद होगा कि पिछले सत्र के अन्तिम दिनों में जब हम लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान के क्षेत्रफल का सवाल उठाया था और यू० एन० यीअर बुक और सर्वे आफ इंडिया के जो आंकड़े हैं उनके आधार पर साबित किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि और क्षेत्रफल सिकुड़ते चले जा रहे हैं तो आपने यहां पर यह निर्णय दिया था कि अगले सत्र में पंजाबी सूबा और हरियाना सम्बन्धी जो विधेयक आएगा उसके तुरन्त पश्चात् इसके बारे में बहस उठाई जाएगी। हम लोग प्रस्ताव दे चुके हैं। आपने यह भी फरमाया था कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह साहब या चागला साहब जो भी चाहें सारी जानकारी इकट्ठा करके एक श्वेत पत्रिका सदन के सामने रखें। लेकिन अभी तक वह श्वेत पत्रिका सदस्यों को नहीं मिली है। अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर तथा यह जो अवमूल्यन की बहस है यह सब खत्म होने के पश्चात् क्या हमारे इस प्रस्ताव को लिया जाएगा जैसा कि कहा गया था? और यह जो श्वेत-पत्रिका है यह कब तक सदस्यों को दे दी जाएगी?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): अभी आपने निर्देश दिया है कि यह प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है और इसलिए सरकार इस बारे में कोई वक्तव्य दे। अभी सदन के नेता ने अगले सप्ताह का जो कार्यक्रम रखा है, उस में ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है कि सरकार इस बारे में कोई वक्तव्य देगी। मैं आपसे चाहता हूं कि आप उनको कहें कि वह सोमवार को इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें। मैं आपकी आज्ञा को शिरोधार्य मानता हूं, नहीं तो यहां जो कुछ भी गड़बड़ हो सकती है, वह सारी गड़बड़ होगी। आप इस बात को याद रखें। यह धमकी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो गड़बड़ होगी, वह तो मुझे सहनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन इस तरह धमकी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: यह धमकी नहीं है।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We would like to have some indication from the

Government as to their intentions in regard to the continuation of the debate which has been adjourned on the economic situation in the country. The No-Confidence Motion is going to be taken up on Monday and it will take about three days. How soon thereafter would they be willing to resume the discussion on the economic situation? Because, we would certainly like to have resumption of that debate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): मैं माननीय संसद्-कार्य मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि—जिसके बारे में मैंने पिछली बार भी सुझाव रखा था—धूपबत्ती और अगरबत्ती के उद्योग में जो लगभग सात लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं; क्या सरकार उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई बिल लाना चाहती है; यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): During the course of this week the hon. Minister of Railways placed a report on the Table about railway accidents. When we wanted that subject to be discussed it was promised that a discussion on that would be allowed. Therefore, that may be added to the agenda for next week.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Unless something unforeseen happens with regard to the elections early next year this will be the penultimate session of this Lok Sabha, barring the lame duck session in March.

Mr. Speaker: Are we not having one session up to the end of December?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why I said "penultimate", not "ultimate". Barring the lame duck session, this is the penultimate session of the present Lok Sabha. Now, in the six-week session, by the end of next week, two weeks will have elapsed without much business that has been listed by the Minister, by the Government, being transacted; the no confidence motion and the half-discussed debate on devaluation will take the whole of next week. So, only four weeks will be left. I have calculated that only a total of 60 or 70 hours will be left for the 35 or 40 Bills in the schedule that has been prepared and sent to us. Excluding that, I would suggest, whatever may happen to those Bills—many are, as usual, pushed out to the next session—the Education Commission's Report, which is a very important document, must be taken up this session. I hope that time will be found for the discussion of the Education Commission's Report.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : चूंकि अब हरयाणा राज्य और पंजाबी सूबा के सीमा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हो गई है, इसलिए उस पर वाद-विवाद करने के लिए कुछ समय मिलना चाहिए ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is a very short session and we have given notice of a number of motions, including one on the UP situation. I would like to know when these motions will be taken up. I think it is but right and proper that we should include non-official business in between Government business. Otherwise, we will never have time to take up all of them. For example, we had no Calling Attention Notice today, even though there are two or three notices in my name itself which have been held over. There is one about the adulteration of foodgrains which you have held over. Presumably, you are going to allow it. Every day we do not put these things in. So, unless there is one calling-attention or something, we will never be able to deal with it.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): You will kindly remember, Sir, that in the last session we all pressed the Treasury Benches to a stage where the Finance Minister came forward to say openly that during the last five years they had increased the dearness

[Shri Priya Gupta]

allowance to Central Government employees six times and further increase of DA is no solution and the Government admitted that they could not check the rising prices, that they were thinking of something else namely for subsidising the articles of daily necessities and that they would be giving final touches to it. It is more than six months that they have pressed for relief but nothing has come out and 22 lakhs of Central Government employees are at a loss as to how to run their daily lives, those so, when due to devaluation there is a fall in real wage. I want to know whether the Leader of the House feels that the Finance Minister should come out with a statement and the policy decision of the Government of India for doing justice to the Central Government employees since they could neither control the rise in prices nor increase the dearness allowance to them.

Secondly, regarding railway accidents, the statement of the Railway Minister has been given and you had said that if you received a notice, there will be a discussion. We have given the notice. We could not get the inquiry report about the accidents but about the accident in Matunga we can prove that it was due to the administration's fault that it happened and the staff is unnecessarily being harassed.

These are the two points that I wanted to submit.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Regarding the proposed official Bill to implement the assurance given by the late Prime Minister Nehru to the people of non-Hindi-speaking States on the official language question which has been hanging fire for a long time and which was held over during the Pak aggression, I want to know whether the Government proposes to bring up that Bill and pass it in the present session itself.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या चाल सत्र में हरिजन, आदिवासी और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग कमिश्नर के प्रतिवेदन पर बहस होगी ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have announced the business only for the next week.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस प्रतिवेदन पर तो कई बरस से बहस नहीं हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सब मैम्बर साहबान को अपनी अपनी बात कहने का मौका दे दिया है। अब व मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब सुनें।

Shri Nambiar: We are canvassing for the next week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I said I have just announced the business for the next week and other weeks have to follow. We will see all the suggestions which have been made. One thing that I would like to say is that generally—I do not know about individual Members—Members are all anxious—they have told me so—that this session should not be extended because this is the pre-election year and they are really anxious to go to their constituences, naturally. So, as far as possible we shall try not to extend the session and whatever is possible, essential and things which have been mentioned about which we have made some commitments, we shall consider all these. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No hustling.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: But then the limit also is there. By and large the Members want that the session should not be extended . . . (*Interruption*).

राम सेवक यादव : कोई सदस्य नहीं चाहता कि हाउस को एक्सटेंड न किया जाये। जिन महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा होनी है, उनको लिया जाना चाहिए।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Therefore I cannot promise anything just now. But all these suggestions which have been made, we shall certainly consider and whatever is possible within the period we shall try to bring before the House.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : जो आश्वासन पहले दिये हुए हैं, उनको तो पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): With regard to the question raised by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, that we have promised to lay on the Table a White Paper or a statement with regard to the area of India, we will lay that statement some time next week and the discussion will take place after the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, as was suggested by the Speaker. so that Members should have enough time to study that state.

Shri N. Dandeker (Genda): The Minister has not made clear the position about the unfinished business of this week, in particular about the debate on the economic situation. The Governmtnt collapsed and reversed the decision they had previously taken. I hope the debate on the economic situation will in no circumstances be dropped and will be resumed as soon as possible.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It will not be dropped. Immediately after the no-confidence motion and the two important Bills which are replacing the Ordinances, we are going to take it up.

12.29 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): **Sir, I beg to move:—**

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired term of the Committee, *vice* the late S. V. Ramaswamy."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired term of the Committee, *vice* the late S. V. Ramaswamy."

The motion was adopted

12.30 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: First I shall put the amendment by Shri Nambiar to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 12 members, namely, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri N. Dendekar, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Jaganath Rao, Dr. K. L. Rao, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri R. Umanath, Shri K. K. Warior, Shri Yashpal Singh and Shri Ananda Nambiar with instruc-

[Mr. Speaker]

tions to report by the last day of the first week of next session". (19).

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 5)

There is one amendment, No. 2. That is not moved.

Then, I will put the clause to the vote of the House.

Shri N. Dandeker: (Gonda): I oppose clause 2.

Clause 2 of the Bill is designed to amend the existing sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Electricity Act. I would like to read the existing section 5 of the Electricity Act because the amendment sought to be made is very important. The existing provision in sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Electricity Act which is sought to be amended reads as follows:

"A person shall be disqualified from being appointed or being a member of the Board if he is, or within the twelve months last preceding was, a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature or any local authority."

The Government in the Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and the Members of the local authorities have to wait for a period of twelve months after they cease to be such members before becoming eligible for appointment as members of the State Electricity Boards.

Yesterday, there was some general debate about this clause and I was very surprised to hear the explanation given by the Minister for this particular clause which seeks to amend sub-section (6) of section 5. His axplanation was that he saw no reason why there should be this period between a person's ceasing to be either a Member of Parliament or of a State Legislature or of a District Board and so on and his becoming eligible to be nominated to the State Electricity Boards. He saw no reason why people should have to wait that long before being considered as qualified to be nominated to the State Electricity Boards.

I would like to emphasise what I said yesterday that in view of the general atmosphere that has been prevailing in this country for sometime and in view of the proximity of the General Elections within a few months from now, this kind of clause, namely, to remove the waiting period, would be totally wrong. I think, Members of Parliament and State Legislatures and Members of District Boards and so on ought not to be looking forward to these appointments nor should they regard a period of twelve months as too long to wait before such patronage is conferred upon them by being nominated to the State Electricity Boards. This whole subject about nominating retired High Court Judges to places of profit, retired civil servants to places of profit and retired Members of Parliament or of Legislatures or of District Boards and so on to places, which if not of profit, afford scope for exercising a great deal of influence and patronage, needs reconsideration. One has really to see what is the effect of all this on the people and on the administration generally. Today the membership of these bodies is being sought after, hankered after, by the people the moment they find they have no future in one or the other

field in which they were previously engaged. I sought that this is not merely an allegation. If the Minister would go round and enquire the extent to which various members of the Legislature, usually members of the ruling party, are nominated to these various statutory bodies, you will find that there is a great deal going on that ought not to be going on. I very strongly urge the House, and I would particularly appeal to the Congress Party because their own reputation in this matter is at stake—the reputation of their administration, of their party politics, of their high-ups, of their High Command, of State units, of the All India Congress Party and so on—not to expose themselves to a thing of this kind even if they will not accept the reasons I have advanced for not having a matter of this kind legislated. I know that this clause will be passed. It is said that it should be passed.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): The Government may accept the hon. Member's proposition. I hope they will accept.

Shri N. Dandeker: If the Minister is accepting my proposal, I will not say anything further.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): May I answer.

Shri N. Dandeker: If he is not accepting it, then let me continue my speech. I have not yet concluded.

In 1948, when the Electricity Act was passed, the atmosphere in this country was one charged with the finer emotions. There was the Central Assembly as it was called in those days which, under the Indian Independence Act, acquired supreme legislative powers. They were the people who, as the Constituent Assembly, framed our Constitution; they were also the people who passed this Electricity Act with that particular provision. I imagine that they had good and sound reasons for that particular provision. I do not know and I have not been told of a single, good, sound reason for amending that provision excepting the old one that these gentlemen of various legislative bodies ought not to have wait that long.

Secondly, an even more unacceptable reason is the plea that people of capacity are not available, so that the State Governments are only eagerly waiting for people from Parliament and State Legislatures either to say, "we are tired of Parliament or Legislature, please give us a job on the Electricity Board" or, being defeated at the elections, to say "can I have some kind of a recompense". And then men of ability, character and capacity become available in large numbers'. This is fantastic!

I, therefore, suggest that this amendment is totally unwarranted as the law that was passed by the previous legislature in 1948 was correct. They did attempt and, indeed, succeed, so far in setting up some standards and I would suggest that the Minister may not take up the responsibility for departing from those high standards by getting passed the second clause of this Bill which seeks to amend the provision which I have referred to.

Shri Nambiar: It may look strange that I am supporting a move of the Swatantra Party. But it is really a right move. That the legislators, immediately after their term is near- should be waiting for an opportunity to get into the Board looks very strange. This is really a think which is coming on the eve of General Elections. This is a direct promise to a particular individual, who may contest on a Congress ticket that, if he is defeated in the elections, he can become a member of the Board. That is one thing.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): If he does not get Governorship . . .

Shri Nambiar: Yes. Another thing is that even if he wins, in case another person is to be acommodated, to be brought into the Government as a Minister, he can be asked to resign his post and that gentlemen can be brought in. The vacancy for the former gentleman can also be found; he can get into this Board. These are the things which are patent. Otherwise what is the necessity? As Mr. Dandeker has pointed out, there was a purpose in stipulating this condition when the Act was passed. What is the change that has come about during the course of this period, of this nature? The hon. Minister must convince the House of the real need for having some people from the legislatures on these boards. To say that there is none else available in the country to fill those posts is very ridiculous. I think it looks glaringly ridiculous. I find that Dr. K. L. Rao is getting ready to accept this, and he seems to be in a hurry to accept this. But I hope he will accept what my hon. friend from the Swatantra Party has said. The Swantantra Party has done the right thing at the right time, at least so far as this matter is concerned. That is what I would like to say, though I may not agree with them on many other points.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Yesterday I had criticised some of the amendments that were proposed to be made. The hon. Minister's reply was 'well, here, it is not Parliament only which is mentioned, but even State legislatures and local authorities are mentioned. I do not bother about these kinds of small politics, but I am hovering round at a higher level; I do not care for this post or that post or the membership on the board; these are all small things.'. That was the vein in which he replied to the criticisms made. I would submit that this is the age of space, and everybody wants to go to the moon. So, I think the hon. Minister also seems to be hovering round in the higher regions. But I am a person who lives in the mofussil, and I know what is happening in the States.

The hon. Minister said that a member did not get any emoluments or anything of that kind. But I know what membership of the board means. There are so many ways in which, a member can get benefits. He is always interested in his own constituency, and he is always interested in the persons in his own party, and he favours them as a member of the board. So, we find that the members of the Congress Party are appointed on the board. I make bold to say further that even in the case of bans, many of the directors are appointed simply because they are all Congressmen. If any of them leaves the Congress party then he is chucked off, and another member from the Congress Party is appointed.

It has been stated that this Bill has been brought forward because of some High Court ruling. If that be so then why should this particular provision be there? What is the motive behind it? The motive is what my hon. friends Shri N. Dandeker and Shri Nambiar have pointed out. That motive is a political one.

The hon. Minister may say that he is above all this politics and these are all small things and he does not smell any politics in this; but the politics is there, and it goes on everywhere in the country. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that this provision should be deleted. I do not know why my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh has not pressed his and amendment in this regard.

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanagle): I do not agree with many of the hon. Members who have spoken before me on this point. Yesterday, the hon. Minister had made it very clear that there was no motive in bringing forward this amendment.

Shri Nambiar: Then why is it being brought forward?

Shri K. L. More: As you would see, the amendment is intended to remove the disqualification which is at present there under the present Act.

Shri Nambiar: Why is it being removed?

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no interruptions. Let the hon. Member have his say.

Shri K. L. More: Yesterday, the hon. Minister had made it clear that there was no motive in bringing forward this amendment.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been clearly mentioned that the State Governments have felt difficulty in finding suitable personnel for manning the boards. Further, this amendment is intended to enlarge the field of choice for membership Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri N. Dandeker had read out just one or two sentences only from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and he said that this amendment was meant just to give scope to Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures. He ought to have remembered that he was accusing thereby a class of persons to which class he himself belonged, because he is also a legislator now. So, he should have refrained from attributing bad intentions or bad motives to the legislators. Legislators and persons who are in the local bodies etc. are all considered to be above all these motives.

In this connection, I want to submit that the motive in bringing forward this amendment is a very fair one and no political reason should be attributed to it. I support this clause.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. N. Das.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दीजिये, मैं आपके हुकम का इन्तजार कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे हुकम का क्या सवाल है, आपकी अमेण्डमेन्ट थी, मैं बुलाता रहा आपन कैसे ही नहीं की।

Shri Nambiar: He has requested the Chair to treat his amendment as moved.

श्री यशपाल सिंह जब बड़े साहब बोल रहे थे, तो छोटा कैसे बोल सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nambiar is the motivating force here.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I would like to point out one thing with regard to this provision in sub-section (6) of Sec. 5 of the principal Act. The present provision is that members of Parliament, State legislatures or any local authority are qualified to be members after a lapse of twelve months of their ceasing to be members of such bodies. What was the intention of the framers of the Act? If Members are to be disqualified, I think they would have been disqualified for ever, if there is anything bad in their being members of State Electricity Boards, It would have been treated as an office of profit. The only objection to the proposed amendments could be that the Government in power may patronise some people who were in the legislatures and by so doing, they may bring those members to their side. This should be prevented. That could be the only objection. But the disqualification in the original Act is only for one year. After the lapse of one year of their ceasing to be members, they become qualified to be members of the Board. Therefore, I do not understand the objection now raised. If the intention of the legislature while passing the original Act was to prevent members of Parliament, State legislatures or local authorities from being members of such boards, they would have disqualified them for . . .

Shri Nambiar: There is no immediate attraction.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: If the members are to be disqualified, I

Shri Shree Narayan Das: If the members are to be disqualified, I think they should have been disqualified for at least five years.

Shri Nambiar: Why?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Then why for twelve months only?

Therefore, if this provision is removed and Members of Parliament or other bodies made eligible for being members of the Board immediately they cease to be such members, I think there is no harm. What harm is caused? If a person ceases to be a Member of any of these bodies, he becomes an ordinary citizen. When other ordinary citizens can become members of the Board, why should a person who has just ceased to be an MP, a member of a local legislature or local authority be disqualified? Now the local authorities consist of panchayats, block samitis, zila parishads and so on. If the disqualification is extended to them, a large number of persons will be left out. I think there is no purpose in doing so. Therefore, I support the amendment proposed by the hon. Minister and there should be no objection to it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे आज्ञा दीजिये, मैं अपनी अमेण्डमेंट मूव करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अमेण्डमेंट मूव नहीं कर सकते, अगर इस पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो कह लीजिये। आप यहां पर न होते तो भी बात थी, आप यहां बैठ थे, मैंने आपको बुलाया और पूछा कि आप मव करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आपने मव नहीं किया, अब आप कैसे कर सकते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं क्षमा चाहता हूं, अब समय दे दीजिय। मैंने यह समझा था कि हनुमान का काम है संजीवनी लाकर रख देना और राम का काम है सिलैक्ट कर लेना कि कौन सी चाहिये, कौनसी नहीं चाहिये। मैंने हनमान का काम किया है। खैर, मैं अमैंडमेंट मूव करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मूव न कीजिये, कुछ लफज कहना चाहते हैं तो कह दीजिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं इस सैक्शन को अपोज करता हूं।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Shri Dandeker objected to this Clause. The main object of this Clause is to remove the words "twelve months". That is the only contention I make.

I can point out to hon. friends on this side that in my State of Gujarat to my knowledge we have not a single Member on Electricity Board from either the State legislature or Parliament, nor any Panchayat Member. An ICS officer who had very recently retired was the Chairman, and the other Members are all technical members. What is meant by this changed clause is to remove waiting period of 12 months. The intention is to bring in the Members of the legislature as soon as possible if the State finds that there is shortage of personnel and if it so desires. The idea is only to remove these words "twelve months".

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am surprised that there has been again some agitated feeling on this matter. I thought I had explained sufficiently, though due to shortness of time, I could not explain fully.

I want to submit that the State Electricity Boards are not powerful organisations. There are seven Members on the State Electricity Board, of whom three are permanent—one Electrical Engineer, one accounts man and one administrative-cum-commercially experienced man. There are these three specialists, and the four Members are temporary Members in this

sense that they come on the date of the meeting and nothing more than that.

In the 14 Boards we find only 20 members are non-officials. I tried to find out if there are any people connected with active politics, I find practically there are none. What I mean to say is: if we cannot find 20 honest men in this country, what have we come to? This Bill had been actually submitted in November to Parliament, and it was prepared much earlier when there was not even talk of elections. Only new elections are being talked about. What is wrong in this? Why should we disqualify a man with experience like a Member of Parliament or a Member of the State Legislature?

Shri Umanath: What harm has been created by these "twelve months"?

Dr. K. L. Rao: What is the great thing in this? What is the gentleman going to do merely because he sits in the State Electricity Board?

Shri Umanath: What harm has been done so far by the retention of these twelve months? Let it be explained.

Dr. K. L. Rao: This Bill was drawn up some 12 years back by an Englishman in those days, trying to keep as much as possible of the English Act. In England, the whole Act has been changed and rationalised and we did not have time to do all that. I have promised that in the next Lok Sabha we will have a comprehensive Bill going into the whole aspect. At any rate, I thought hon. Members would take this in good spirit. There is absolutely nothing wrong in this. Even a Member of the Panchayat Board cannot be a Member of this Board. It is absurd. Why should we disqualify very good, experienced, dedicated people? It is not mentioned there that this applies only to Congress Members. Why should there be this suspicion at every stage? I do not think this should be accepted.

Mr. Speaker: Only opposition is there, no amendment is there.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Shri Nambiar: Let them have it if they want.

Clause 3—(*Amendment of section 7*)

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 13, *insert*—

'*Explanation.*—The expressions "State" and "State Legislature" include "Union territory" and "territorial council" respectively'. (3).

Dr. K. L. Rao: Under the General Clauses Act of 1897, "State" includes a Union territory. That is why we have not included that. And there are no State electricity boards in Union territories.

Mr. Speaker: I put amendment No. 3.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill

Clause 6—(*Amendment of section 29*).

Shri N. Dandeker: I beg to move:

(i) Page 3,

omit lines 4 to 6. (21).

(ii) Page 3, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "which is estimated to result in a capital expenditure exceeding one crore of rupees". (22).

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): I beg to move:

(i) Page 2,—

after line 34, *insert*—

"Provided that any scheme or schemes shall not be concentrated in one area neglecting the demand of other areas where there is no scheme or schemes so far sanctioned." (31)

(ii) Page 2,—

after line 34, *insert*—

"(1A) The Central Government shall keep in mind the statistics of electricity generated in each State while sanctioning schemes and backward States shall be given priority in sanctioning schemes for electricity." (32)

Shri N. Dandeker: The amendments I have moved are merely in regard to the notification of schemes both at the draft stage as well as the stage when schemes are finalised.

The present position is that every scheme of development has to be notified in the Gazette as well as in such local newspapers as the Board might consider necessary in the draft stage and also in the final stage regardless of the cost or the size of the scheme.

he proposal is this:

"Every scheme sanctioned under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and in such local newspapers as the Board may consider necessary:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to so publish any scheme which is estimated to result in a capital expenditure not exceeding twenty-five lakhs of rupees."

I seek to delete that proviso, with the result that every scheme, regardless of the estimated cost of it, should be published at the draft stage. I will presently explain the reasons. I would like to take these two amendments together.

The second amendment is concerned with the proposed sub-section (3) of the new section 29, which says:

"Before sanctioned any scheme which is estimated to result in a capital expenditure exceeding one crore of rupees, the following procedure shall be adopted.."

And among the procedures to be adopted is that the final scheme has to be published in the Gazette and in such local newspapers as the Board may consider necessary, which means that the effect of this particular sub-section if enacted, will be that while schemes costing or estimated to cost over Rs. 25 lakhs will be published at the draft stage, those up to Rs. 1 crore will not again be published after they are finalised. In other words, the scheme is this: schemes up to Rs. 25 lakhs: no publication at all; schemes over Rs. 25 lakhs and below Rs. 1 crore: publication only once at the draft scheme stage; schemes over Rs. 1 crore: publication twice.

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I listened with great attention to the Minister's reply to the comments I made earlier concerning this, and, quite frankly, I was unable to get a single specific reason why the expenditure on publication of these schemes below Rs. 25 lakhs was regarding as excessive expenditure or the time involved in the publication was considered as excessive. I presume the word "excessive" means disproportionate to the benefits intended by publication. In other words, I expect what is intended is this, that the expenditure incurred and the time lost in publication of schemes over Rs. 1 crore twice over, and in the publication of schemes between

Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 1 crore only once, presumably are commensurate with the benefits expected to accrue, whereas if it is a scheme costing only up to Rs. 25 lakhs, no benefits can conceivably arise by drawing the attention of the public to a whole series of invasion of rights, apart from anything else, that is involved in starting schemes. And, though I did not say this yesterday, I would like to say today—the whole lot of political jugglery and skulduddery that is involved in deciding which way a scheme shall proceed, whether we shall develop this area or that tract, can now go on. I do not say this without some knowledge at any rate of what has gone on in a certain Board: the pressure on the Board to go in one direction, the pressure from within the Board to go in another direction; the pressure from technical people, who are concerned more with the financial and other objective aspects of the scheme not to go in certain directions and so on. I presume that those things are regarded as somewhat serious only if the scheme is of over Rs. 1 crore but I must equally presume that if the scheme is small, the attitude should be:

> "All right, let these boys play around a bit with public moneys, it does not matter."

I think it matters a great deal regardless of whether the cost, Rs. 25 lakhs or one crore or over one crore; they should receive due publicity for the same reason for which schemes costing more than one crore are to be publicised. What are the reasons why schemes costing over one crore are to be published? The Minister never said one word about that. Everything that is relevant by way of justification or reasons for publication twice over, once at the draft stage and again at the final stage, of schemes costing one crore or more is equally relevant to schemes costing less than Rs. 25 lakhs. When I talk about schemes estimated to cost under 25 lakhs, or over 25 lakhs and upto one crore, I suggest that the order of magnitude is not insignificant. I suggest, therefore, that all the relevant reasons, whatever they are—I would not like to enumerate them; the Minister knows them well; there are very cogent, valid and necessary reasons why schemes costing so much, of a certain magnitude, should be published,—are equally valid for the publication, twice over, of schemes upto 25 lakhs; so that everybody knows what the intended scheme is, to find out if there is any skulduddery around the corner and expore it, if there is any improvement possible, anyone can suggest it, if there are certain bad features, they can be pointed out and eliminated, etc. Even putting it on its own merits, on neutral ground, apart altogether from any odd things around the corner, even on the most neutral grounds whatever reasons are there to justify publication of large schemes are equally valid for publication of small schemes. I, therefore, propose these two amendments which would have the effect that all schemes regardless of these limits that are specified will require publication in the newspapers and in the official gazette twice over, once at the draft stage and again at the finalised stage so that people may known what was intended and what has finally been decided.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा अमेंडमेंट बिल्कुल साधारण सा है । इस बिल के क्लाज 6 में जो पुरानी धारा दी हुई है वह इस प्रकार है :

> "A scheme prepared for any area under section 28 may, subject to the provisions of this section, be sanctioned by the Board either generally or in respect of any part of the area and where a scheme has been sanctioned in respect of part of the area, it may subsequently be sanctioned

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

in respect of other parts of that area.

इसके साथ मेरा अमेंडमेंट यह है कि :

after line 34, *insert*—

"Provided that any scheme or schemes shall not be concentrated in one area neglecting the demand of other areas where there is no scheme or schemes so far sanctioned." (31)

इसी के साथ इस क्लाज के लिये मैं ने दूसरा अमेंडमेंट भी दिया है कि बोर्ड के खिलाफ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई अपील आयेगी तो उसमें यह होगा :

after line 34, *insert*—

"(1A) The Central Government shall keep in mind the statistics of electricity generated in each State while sanctioning schemes and backward States shall be given priority in sanctioning schemes for electricity." (32).

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि स्टेट में जो बोर्ड है उस को पहले यह अधिकार दिया है कि वह कोई स्कीम सैंक्शन करे । लेकिन इस में ऐसा हो सकता है कि जहां पहले से ही बिजली का कारोबार होता है, जहां पहले से बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है उसी जगह बोर्ड बिजली पैदा करने की दूसरी स्कीम सैंक्शन कर दे । इसलिये मेरा पहला अमेंडमेंट यह है कि बोर्ड के सामने यह चीज होनी चाहिये कि जहां पर पहले से बिजली पैदा की जाती है वहां के लिये वह कोई दूसरी स्कीम सैंक्शन न करें । और अगर कर भी दे तो यह देखे कि कौन सा एरिया वहां पर है जहां बिजली नहीं है और उस एरिया के लिये वह बिजली बनाने की स्कीम सैंक्शन करे । इस कारण से मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे अमेंडमेंट 31 और 32 दोनों साथ-साथ लिये जायें । मान लीजिये कि किसी जगह बोर्ड ने गलती कर दी और जहां पहले से ही बिजली पैदा होने का स्थान है वहीं पर कोई दूसरी स्कीम रख दे, तो बोर्ड के ऊपर कोई अधिकारी नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टैटिस्टिक्स को देखे कि कहां पर कितनी बिजली जेनरेट होती है, कहां पर कितनी बिजली पैदा होती है । अगर उसे पता चले कि वहां पर पहले से ही बिजली जेनरेट हो रही है तो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वहां पर दूसरी स्कीम को न चलने दे बल्कि किसी बैकवर्ड एरिया में चलाने के लिये कहे जहां के लोगों ने मांग की हो कि उन के लिये वहां पर बिजली लगनी चाहिये । वहां पर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट बोर्ड से कहे कि वह वहां पर किसी स्कीम को सैंक्शन न करे । अगर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में या स्टेट बोर्ड के हाथ में इस चीज को दे देती है और सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में अख्त्यार नहीं रखती तो वह लोग सर्वेसर्वा हो जायेंगे । जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वहीं के चेअरमैन रहेंगे, वहीं के इंजीनियर रहेंगे, कोई दूसरा आदमी नहीं रहेगा, वहीं का पार्लियामेन्ट का मेम्बर रहेगा तो वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट होगा । हो सकता है कि बोर्ड के चेयरमैन के ऊपर उनका प्रभाव हो जाये । मान लीजिये स्टेट के किसी मिनिस्टर का उन पर असर हो जाये, या जो मिनिस्टर इंचार्ज किसी डिपार्टमेंट के हैं उनका उन पर असर हो जाये, तो जहां पर आलरेडी बिजली कंसेंट्रेड है वहीं पर दूसरी स्कीम भी सैंक्शन हो जायेगी । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर बोर्ड कोई ऐसा काम करता है तो इसके बारे में अंतिम अधिकार सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास होना चाहिये और गवर्नमेंट के पास सारी स्टैटिस्टिक्स होनी चाहिये इसके बारे में और अगर कोई आदमी अपील में आये कि फलां जगह पर स्कीम नहीं रक्खी जानी चाहिये तो उसको फैसला करना चाहिये ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस अमेंडमेंट को मान लें । उन्होंने कहा कि वह अगली लोक सभा में एक कांप्रिहेन्सिव बिल लायेंगे । अगली लोक सभा में कौन जिन्दा रहेगा, कौन मरेगा, इस को कौन जानता है । उन का इस तरह का ऐंश्योरेंस देना भी बेकार है और हमारा उसको मानना भी बेकार है । आज जिस काम को हमें करना चाहिये उसे हम करें, आगे के लिये क्या वादा किया जा सकता है । इस समय किसी वादे का सवाल नहीं है । जो काम हमारे सामने है हम को उस को देखना चाहिये और मेरा जो अमेंडमेंट है उस को सरकार को अपने हित में और जनता के हित में कबूल करना चाहिये ।

Shri Nambiar: I shall take only a few minutes. Mr. Dandeker's amendments are reasonable and I am therefore supporting his amendments. In my district there are certain backward areas. Suppose there is a scheme of electrification in those backward areas and if that scheme is not fully or properly drawn up, all the people in that area can know about it and say what improvements are necessary only if it is published. The only argument that the hon. Minister has against publicising it is: why should we waste money on publicity, it could be spent otherwise? That is what he says. Suppose there is a scheme in one area, and there is not any scheme in the other area, if the scheme is published we can say that both the backward areas can be included. The money that is going to be spent by way of advertisement is not very high. So, I suggest that it should be publicised.

Shri Bade: Yesterday, when myself and Mr. Dandeker criticised this clause the reply of the hon. Minister was that there are schemes costing Rs. 2 or 3 crores and Rs. 25 lakhs is a meagre amount. If it is a meagre amount, will there be no scheme? He felt that it was a drop in the ocean. But what is applicable to the ocean is also applicable to the small drop. That is the argument advanced by Mr. Dandeker. What is the purpose in taking away this publicity for smaller schemes? Whenever any scheme is published, the panchayats and municipalities are interested and they send in their objections and I think the public will be benefited if a small scheme is also published. At the same time, I support the amendment of Shri Bibhuti Mishra. We were opposing clause 2 exactly for the same reason. Shri Bibhuti Mishra said that sometimes the person may influence the Chief Engineer and the Electricity Board may favour one area and hence the other area suffers. Exactly for the same reason, I support amendment No. 32 of my hon. friend, and I request the hon. Minister to accept that amendment also.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I had made my submissions yesterday, and hon. Members do not seem to have followed me. I submitted that this publication was at a time when there was not the present Electricity Board or Boards, and when there were not in existence this Planning Commission, and the other arrangements such as the Central Water and Power Commission, the technical examination committee and so on. I also submitted yesterday that in England, whom we follow, they have since abolished this publication altogether for every scheme. I also said that in future, in the next revision that we are going to make, we are going to think seriously of not having this, because it does not serve any purpose. I also submitted that for large irrigation projects which involve crores of rupees, we are not publishing it though they may concern many people. I do not see much practical use for it, but as a transitional arrangement, we have put in this amount of Rs. 25 lakhs and not less than Rs. 1 crore as the case may be. I do not feel, therefore, that there is any particular point served by accepting these amendments.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Coming now to Shri Bibhuti Mishra's amendment No. 31, he said that "provided that any scheme or schemes shall not be concentrated in one area neglecting the demand of other areas where there is no scheme or schemes so far sanctioned." Section 18 of the old Act very definitely says that among the powers and duties of the State Electricity Boards, one of the duties is that they must look to the distribution and supply of electricity with particular reference to such areas which are not for the time being served or adequately served by a licensee and so on. There is already a provision that the State Electricity Boards should look to this point and do this.

Secondly, we are now introducing a uniform rate. Why the Electricity Boards were not doing it before was that they would be incurring a greater expenditure and the rates would have to be varied. Now, we shall be introducing uniform rates, wherever electricity is needed, and the very fact that uniformity will be there, will serve as an incentive for those areas which are in need of electricity and where electricity could be supplied.

Thirdly, section 78A very clearly lays down that the Government have got powers to give policy directions to the State Electricity Boards. If the Government thinks that particular areas have not been served, it could give a direction to the State Electricity Board, asking them to set up a unit there. Therefore, there is no particular point in the amendment.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: When the consumer does not get justice, he has to go to the Central Government in appeal and say that these areas are being neglected. So, my amendment should be accepted by the Minister.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have given the reasons already. Already, there is a provision in section 18. I said there is now uniformity of rates. And then section 78A gives them complete powers to give directions to the State Electricity Boards asking them, to supply electricity to backward areas. To say that a State Government is not using its functions properly cannot be visualised. We should only visualise that a State Government would be exercising its powers and directions properly.

Shri M. S. Murti (Anakapalle): The The Centre itself is encouraging regional imbalances.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Then, I come to amendment No. 32. I agree with the hon. Member who has moved it. It is a very good one. It says that "the Central Government shall keep in mind the statistics of electricity generated in each State while sanctioning schemes and backward States shall be given priority in sanctioning schemes for electricity." It is a very good amendment and it is one which I am in entire agreement with. It is also in the best interest of the country, because the entire country should prosper. The prosperity of the country depends upon the development of the whole country. Therefore, I quite agree with it. But unfortunately, it does not come into this clause or amendment, because, under section 29, you will find that the sanctioning of power for these schemes is only by the Electricity Boards and for projects which cost more than Rs. 1 crore sanctioning is done in consultation with Central Electricity authority. The Central Government has nothing to do with the sanctioning of these projects. But we are doing it. It is only from the administrative point of view, and not from a legal point of view. We are just sanctioning those projects and they accept them because the Centre is giving the money. Otherwise, there is no legal status. Therefore, the amendment in question cannot come in that way here, legally. I have consulted my friends in the Law Ministry and they feel that this cannot come into this at all.

Shri M. S. Murti: Unless some saving clause is there, how are you going to prevent it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: If it is moved by the hon. Member as a regular motion, I am sure he will carry the whole House with him, and the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power will stand behind it. Some sort of directive to the Central Government and the Planning Commission could be given. But the amendment does not come into this. That is the unfortunate thing. That is why I regret I am not in a position to accept it. Otherwise, I am in complete agreement and sympathy with it. Coming as I do from a backward State I will also be greatly benefited. My own State is one of the backward States; but still I am afraid, taking the legal aspect of the question into consideration, we cannot accept the amendment.

I am sorry I have to oppose all these amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put amendment Nos. 21 and 22 to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22 were put and negatived

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does Shri Bibhuti Mishra want me to put his amendments to the vote?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: If he does not want to accept amendment No. 32, and if he gives some explanation on behalf of the Government that he will bring in some resolution to that effect, so that the backward areas may be protected. I shall not press it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I have already explained, while we have every sympathy with the hon. Member and while the Minister of Irrigation and Power will stand behind it, we cannot do that here and it does not come into this legislation. That is the only trouble.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member withdraw his amendments now?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg leave to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clauses 7 to 10 were then added to the Bill

Clause 11— (*Substitution of new section for section 49*)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 4, line 29, after "development in", *insert* "agricultural". 33

Page 4, *after* line 32, *insert*—

"(cc) the rates or charges for agricultural purposes shall be an average rate prevailing over the whole of India and losses incurred by States shall be met by the Central Government;". (34)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendments and the clause are before the House.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरी ये जो अमेंडमेंटस हैं ये बहुत साधारण सी हैं। क्लाज 11 का जो बी है, वह इस प्रकार है :

"co-ordinated development and supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner, with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being served or adequately served by the licensee."

इस में मेरी एक अमेंडमेंट है कि "डिवेलेपमेंट इन" के बाद "एग्रीकल्चरल" जोड़ दिया दिया जाए। यह एक साधारण सा एमेंडमेंट है और मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस को स्वीकार कर लेंगे। यह खेतिहर के इंटेरेस्ट

[श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

में होगा । एक शब्द एग्रीकल्चरल जोड़ना है ।

दूसरी मेरी जो अमेंडमेंट है इसी क्लाज में वह इस प्रकार है :

"the rates or charges for agricultural purposes shall be an average rate prevailing over the whole of India and losses incurred by States shall be met by the Central Government."

सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार लोगों को खिलाने के लिये जो बाहर से गल्ला मंगाती है उस गल्ले के ऊपर वह सबसिडी देती है । सरकार और चीजों पर भी सबसिडी देती है । जब हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में अन्न पैदा होगा, तो सरकार को बाहर से गल्ला नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा और सरकार जो सबसिडी इस समय देती है, उस को देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । जहां तक खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है, पानी सर्वोपरि आवश्यक है । किसानों को या तो नहर का पानी दिया जाये और या बिजली के द्वारा जमीन से पानी निकाल कर दिया जाये ।

जहां तक बिजली के रेटस का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी स्टेट में उत्तर बिहार में 22 पैसा प्रति यूनिट का रेट है, जब कि दक्षिण बिहार में 18 पैसे प्रति यूनिट का रेट है । आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि इतना पैसा दे कर कौन किसान अपने खेत को पानी देगा और इस प्रकार अपनी खेती से वह जो पैदावार करेगा, उस की प्राइस कहां तक इकानोमिकल होगी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की स्टेट में बिजली का रेट 5 पैसा प्रति-यूनिट है, मद्रास में 7 या 8 पैसा प्रति यूनिट हो गया है । लगभग यही स्थिति आन्ध्र प्रदेश में है । आज स्थिति यह है कि देश की एक स्टेट में इतनी कम कीमत पर बिजली दी जाती है और दूसरी स्टेट में बिजली का रेट इतना ज्यादा है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम इंडियन यूनियन का अंग हैं । हमारा सारा कारोबार प्लान के अन्तर्गत चलता है और इरिगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री भी उस का पार्ट एंड पार्सल है ।

इस अवस्था में मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बिजली का एक एवरेज रेट निकाला जाये और अगर किसी एक स्टेट में बिजली का रेट सारे हिन्दुस्तान के एवरेज रेट से ज्यादा है, तो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस को सबसिडाइज करे । मैं समझता हूं कि यह नीति और न्याय की बात है । अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती है, तो उस के बारे में लोग कहेंगे कि वह अन्याय करती है कि एक जगह बिजली का रेट पांच पैसे है, एक जगह सात पैसे है, एक जगह आठ पैसे है और एक जगह अठारह या बाइस पैसे है । ऐसा कदम उठाना खेती के हक में है । ऐसा करने से खेती की पैदावार में वृद्धि होगी । सरकार लाखों करोड़ों रुपया बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने में खर्च करती है और यहां सबसिडी देती है । इस लिए यह बात किसानों के हित में है कि जहां पर बिजली का चार्ज आल-इंडिया एवरेज से ज्यादा है, वहां पर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सबसिडी दे और एवरेज रेट लागू करने में किसी स्टेट को जो लास या हानि होती है, वह उस को पूरा करे । इस से किसानों को लाभ होगा और हमारे देश की खेती की पैदावार में वृद्धि होगी ।

जहां तक मेरे पहले अमेंडमेंट का प्रश्न है, पेज 4, लाइन 29 में शब्द "डेवेलपमेंट इन" के बाद शब्द "एग्रीकल्चरल" को जोड़ दिया जाये ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन सीधे सादे एमेंडमेंटस को स्वीकार करेंगे ।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I feel it is not necessary to add "agriculture", as Mr. Bibhuti Mishra wants, because the word "area" is a much wider term. But Government must keep that

in view and when agriculturists want connections in certain areas which are not adequately served, then even if the number of applications is not much, those connections should be given, because people take time to become accustomed to electricity. If the rules require 12 applications and if only 10 apply, those 10 connections should be given, because later on when electricity comes to that area, the other people also will be tempted to apply. There should not be any hard and fast rule about the number of applications initially for agricultural purposes or for irrigation, unless it is absolutely impossible or it is so difficult that it cannot be thought of. Recently I understand there has been some modification in this respect that connections will be given, even if the number is much less, but in practice it is not done. That is the biggest grievance of the agriculturists. Government wants more food to be produced. Water is the main source which can help in this, but this difficulty is there. This should be kept in view by the Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मुझे और अर्ज करनी है। मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि केवल पांच फी सदी बिजली किसानों को मिलती है और बाकी की 95 फीसदी बिजली और कामों में प्रयुक्त होती है; ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक सम्बद्ध धारा में "एग्रीकल्चरल एरिया" का उल्लेख नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक किसानों को केवल पांच फी सदी बिजली ही मिलती रहेगी।

Dr. K. L. Rao: As has been already stated "area" includes agricultural area also. It is a much wider term. I consulted the framers of this Act and they say it is neither desirable nor necessary to include the word "agriculture" because it would create unnecessary complication. So, I appeal to the hon. member that this amendment is not really necessary.

Regarding the other amendment No. 34, that can be dealt with by the State Government. As I said, it is not possible now to have a uniform rate all over the country, nor is it rational at the moment, because we do not have the common grid and transmission lines. We are trying our best to see that the rate is uniform in a particular State. I am glad that most of the States have accepted it, except four or five. They have also promised to accept it as soon as some schemes are completed. For instance, M.P. has said that as soon as the Satpura scheme is commissioned, they will have a uniform rate.

I am afraid it is not possible to accept a uniform rate for the whole of India at the moment, though that will be our ultimate aim. I hope as early as possible, in the course of the next 5 or 10 years it will be possible to have a uniform rate throughout India, which is really laudable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he withdrawing his amendments?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Yes, Sir I withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri N. Dandeker: Before you put the clause to vote, I want to seek a clarification from the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. Both the clause and amendments were before the House and the Minister has already replied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What are you sorry for? Before every clause is put to vote, any member is entitled to speak. Under what rule are you acting?

Shri N. Dandeker: The Minister replied to the amendments. Now that the amendments have been withdrawn, I want to seek a clarification on the clause as a whole. I do not want to make a speech, but I only want to ask a question.

[Shri N. Dandeker]

In sub-section (4) of the proposed section 49, what is the implication of saying "The Board shall not show undue preference to any person"? It does not say "a class of persons" but "any person". Does that mean that they are now authorised to show preference, but not undue preference, to particular persons?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I myself thought over it. The point is, if we do not have the word "undue" it will lead to a terrible amount of litigation. Whenever any rate is fixed, immediately a litigant will say "Preference is being shown to that man". That is why "undue" has been put in, to see that it leads to less amount of litigation. Litigation cannot be sustained unless he proves that undue preference has been shown.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 12 (*Insertion of new section 60A*):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment to clause 12.

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 23.—

for "1965" , *substitute* "1966" (30)

(*Dr. K. L. Rao*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 13 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no amendment to clause 14 also.

Shri Sree Narayan Das: Sir, I want to speak on clause 14.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no more time left.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You cannot hustle matters. Let Government extend the session, if necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already exceeded the time by one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House is the master of time. The Government is responsible. Let them push the Bill to the next session. It is their headache. Why should the Chair bother about it.

Shri Sree Narayan Das: Sir, by clause 14 of the Bill, section 67 of the principal Act is going to be amended. With regard to the first part of the clause I have nothing to say, but with regard to the second part, sub-clause (ii) which seeks to substitute a new sub-clause for sub-clause (x) of the principal Act, I want to say a few words. The existing provision in section 67 reads:

"The revenues of the Board shall, after meeting its operating, maintenance and management expenses and after provision has been made for the payment of taxes on its income and profits, be distributed as far as they are available in the following order, namely:—

Then there are separate items listed. Item (x) says:

"of the balance remaining, one-half in the reduction of tariffs or for such other purposes beneficial to electrical development in the State, as the Board may think fit, and the remaining one-half to the Consolidated Fund of the State."

Now, if this clause 14 is adopted, it will read like this:

"(x) the balance to be appropriated to a fund to be called the Development Fund to be utilised for—

(a) purposes beneficial; in the opinion of the Board, to electrical development in the State;

(b) repayment of loans advanced to the Board under section 64 and required to be repaid;

Provided that where no such loan is outstanding, one-half of the balance aforesaid shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State."

What I would like to point out is this. The existing provision is that if there is some balance, half of it will be utilised for reduction of tariffs. Now that is going to be removed. Suppose a State Electricity Board makes some profit and that profit is to be spent for some purposes, I support the idea that it should be appropriated to the Development Fund but what I want to say is that some portion of it, if it remains, should be spent for the reduction of tariffs. Why is the hon. Minister taking out that provision? Suppose some State Electricity Board want to reduce the tariffs if it gets sufficient profits out of the transactions, why should that State Electricity Board be prevented from doing so? Why is the hon. Minister removing these words that are there in the existing section? These are healthy words for the benefit of the consumers as a whole. Why should all the money be appropriated to the Consolidated Fund of the State? Why should not some part of it, if the State Electricity Board makes profit, go towards the reduction of tariffs as well. Therefore, the present section is not bad and it should be allowed to remain as far as this particular matter is concerned.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I may submit, Sir, that the original section also provides for 50 per cent to the Consolidated Fund. It is only 50 per cent that that can be taken up either for reduction of tariffs or for development of the electrical industry or both. As the hon. House has been insisting that we should proceed with the development of electrical industry as quickly as possible, it is necessary for us to build up the electrical industry in the country. Therefore, there is no use taking away a little money from that. That is the idea. If you can take away from the Consolidated Fund, it is quite all right. The provision for the Consolidated Fund remains the same. One half goes towards that and it is only the other half that is to be shared between reduction in tariffs and development. The Electricity Boards in the country today, I am sorry to say, are running at very heavy losses. The percentage of return in many cases is less than the rate of interest. A Committee was appointed in 1964, a Committee of Ministers all over the country. They have submitted a very good report in which they have suggested that we should see that the percentage of return for the Electricity Boards should be about 11 per cent. In any case, that does not affect the tariffs.

Shri Sree Narayan Das: My point is, if the State Electricity Boards are running at a loss they will not reduce the tariffs, but if they are running at a profit, why should they not be allowed to reduce the tariffs if they so desire?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That money is going to the comon good, for the development of electricial industry, which is a much more desirable thing than giving a little reduction in tariffs to a certain section of the people.

Shri Sree Narayan Das: What I object to is, why should the remaining part go to the Consolidated Fund of the State? There are certain provisions for spending the profit that

[Shri Sree Narayan Das]

has been made by the State Electricity Board. One of the items should also be that reduction in tariffs may be considered. What is the objection in this regard?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have submitted already that one half goes to the Consolidated Fund. It is only the other half that is to be shared for the benefit of the community. Now under the provision that has been made here, it will benefit the country as a whole with the development of electrical industry in the whole country, whereas if there is some tariff reduction it will only benefit certain consumers. That is why we have put it for much nobler purpose so that as much money as possible will accumulate for that purpose. I am afraid, the hon. Member has to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(*Substitution of new section for section 68*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment to clause 15. Amendment made:

Page 6,—

(a) line 14, *after* "the assets" *insert*—

", after taking into account the sums already written off and set aside in the books of the Board,";

(b) line 18,—

omit "as defined in Sixth Schedule";

(c) *for* lines 30 to 32, *substitute*—

'for repayment of the principal of any loan raised under section 65 or for repayment of sums paid by the State Government under guarantees under section 66.

Explanation.—In this section, "prescribed period"—

(i) in relation to an asset which became available to the Board for its use in its business before the commencement of the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1966, means the prescribed period as defined in the Sixth Schedule reduced by the number of years during which such asset was used or capable of being used, such years being computed from the beginning of the year next following that in which that asset became so available to the Board and upto the end of the year ending on or after such commencement;

(ii) in relation to any other asset, means the prescribed period as so defined in the said Schedule.". (18).

(*Dr. K. L. Rao*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(*Amendment of Sixth Schedule*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments to clause 21.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 8,—

for lines 33 to 38, *substitute*—

"Provided that where the undertaking is purchased by the

Board or the State Government, the amount of the Reserve computed as above shall, after further deduction of the amount of compensation, if any, payable to the employees of the outgoing licensee under any law for the time being in force, be handed over to the Board or the State Government, as the case may be."; (7).

(ii) Page 9, line 25,—

after "(iv-a)" *insert* "(iv-b)". (8).

(iii) Page 9, line 28,—

for "sub-clause" *substitute* "sub-clauses". (9).

(iv) Page 9,—

after line 32, *insert*—

"(ii-b) the amount of any debentures issued by the licensee;"; (10).

(v) Page 9, line 36,—

after "deposited" *insert* "in cash". (11).

(vi) Page 10, line 10,—

for "following sub-clause", *substitute* "following sub-clauses". (12).

(vii) Page 10,—

after line 14, *insert*—

"(iv-b) interest on debentures issued by the licensee". (13).

(viii) Page 10,—

for lines 17 to 19, *substitute*—

"(xii) contributions to provident fund, staff pension and gratuity computed under any law for the time being in force or any such scheme as is approved by the State Government;" (14).

(ix) Page 10, line 23,—

for "following clause", *substitute* "following clauses". (15).

(x) Page 10,—

after line 27, *insert*—

"(c-2) an amount equal to one-half of one per centum on the amounts realised by the issue of debentures;"; (16).

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, I beg to move:

(ix) Page 9,—

omit lines 20 to 22. (24).

(ii) Page 9, line 38,—

after "sub-clause (iv), *insert*— "and (vi). (25).

(iii) Page 10, line 7,—

for "at the close" **substitute**— "at the beginning" (26)

(iv) Page 10,—

omit lines 33 to 40. (27).

(v) Page 11,—

omit lines 1 to 15. (29).

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 8,—

after line 6, *insert*—

"Provided further that All India average rate shall be levied for agricultural operations and any deficit shall be met by the Central Government by subsidisation". (35).

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, I will have to speak separately on each of these because they deal with different matters. Amendment No. 24 seeks to omit lines 20 to 22. This is concerned with what shall be included in the capital base. What the clause seeks to do is to say that for the words "cash and bank balances" occurring in the appropriate Schedule, paragraph and clause, the words and brackets "cash and bank balances (whether credit or debit)" shall be substituted. I have been an accountant and in finance and income-tax and all that kind of thing. I cannot imagine what is meant by "cash—whether credit or debit". A cash balance, if I have one, is a debit balance in my cash book. It can

[Shri N. Dandeker]

never be a credit. Cash balance can only be a debit. I can never have a credit balance in my cash book. That does not mean anything at all. Let me try to interpret it in terms of the bank balance, "whether credit or debit". Again, if I have a positive balance in bank, then, in my books it is a debit balance and in the books of the bank it is a credit balance. If I have overdraft in the bank, in my books, it is a credit balance and in the books of the bank it is a debit balance. Frankly, then, what does this mean? I am not able to understand it. I think it will resu't in a lot of confusion which can easily be avoided if you simply say "cash or bank balance". Either you have a cash balance or you do not. If you say "cash balance, whether credit or debit" it is just senseless and "bank balance, whether credit or debit" is even worse. If it is a debit balance in your books, then it is a credit balance in the books of the bank. Similarly, if it is a credit balance in your books, it is a debit balance in the books of the bank. So, what does this "cash balance, credit or debit" mean? I, therefore, suggest that this meaningless mumbo-jumbo should be deleted. I am, therefore, suggesting that lines 20 to 22 should be omitted altogether.

Now I come to my amendment No. 25, which is concerned with inserting "and (vi)" in line 38. I will read the words because it is a very important thing. It says that:

> "in sub-clause (iv)" of sub-paragraph (1) of Paragraph XVII of the appropriate Schedule "..... the words 'at the beginning of the year of account' shall be inserted at the end."

That is a sound proposal, namely, that the amount to be deducted from the capital base in respect of the amount standing to the credit of the Tariffs and Dividends Control Reserve should be the amount so standing at the beginning of the year. I am suggesting that we shou d give the same treatment in regard to item (vi), namely, the amount carried forward in the accounts of the licensee for distribution to the consumers under Paragraph II, which is concerned with another kind of reserves. In other words, I am really taking forward an excellent idea that is contained in the sub-clause as it already is, as proposed by the Minister, namely, that the deduction shall be with reference to the amount at the beginning of the year of accounting.

Amendment No. 26 is, again, concerned with the same sort of matter which, I suppose, has been overlooked, namely, the amount to be deducted in respect of the amount set apart to the development reserves. Sha'l it be the amount as at the beginning of the accounting year or shall it be the amount at the close of the accounting year? The proposal here, for some reasons which I am quite unable to understand, is that it shall be the amount as at the close of the accounting year. When in respect of the other reserves it has got to be the amount as at the beginning of the accounting year, why in respect of the development reserve alone it should be the amount at the close of the accounting year, I am not able to understand in spite of all my research. It is an unknown quantity until at the end of the year. Until one has worked out all the accounts, dividend, profit, everything, until the accounts are closed, until you have decided how much you are going to provide and whether it is necessary to provide anything at all to the credit of the development reserve, you cannot know what is the amount at the end of the accounting year. So, whatever be the logic—and there is considerable logic—for providing in regard to item (iv), the amounts standing at the beginning of the year to the credit of the Tariffs and Dividends Control Reserve and item (vi), the amount carried forward in the accounts of the licensee at the beginning of the year

for distribution to the consumers under paragraph II, exactly the same logic applies in regard to the amount set apart for development reserve, namely, that it should be the amount at the credit of that account at the commencement of the accounting year.

Now I come to what is the most important group of amendments I have, namely, amendment Nos. 27, 28 and 29 which suggest the complete deletion of sub-sub-clause (4) of sub-clause (a) of clause 21 of this Bill. I said a few words about it yesterday. I will e aborate it a iittle further today.

The structure of the Act in regard to what amount of return should be allowed to electricity companies is clear enough, namely, profit means profit calculated in a certain way; that profit must not exceed a certain amount computed in a certain way. And the most important element in that amount is the return of the standard rate. At present the fair return is a return secured by two circumstances; one, the capital base computed in accordance with the Act and, two, the rate of return on that capital base. I am concerned with the rate of return, and for this the present standard rate is the prevailing bank rate at the commencement of the year plus two per cent. That perfectly simple and straightforward thing is now sought to be bifurcated into two parts. In the first place, computation of capital base has got to be devided up into capital base as on 31st March 1966, according to the amendment which the hon. Minister has already tabled, and the capital base added subsequently to the 31st March 1966. On the first part, the rate of return is actually to be *reduced* from what is today the admissible rate, from what it has been over the last two years since the bank rate has been what it is the present admissible rate of 6 plus 2 per cent, is now sought to be *reduced* to 7 per cent. In relation to the capital base thereafter, that is to say, the capital base added after the 31st March 1966, the rate is to be the same as it is now.

I am suggesting, Sir, this the whole thing ought to be deleted because I can see no justification whatsoever for any of these exercises that are planned by this particular amendment to the existing provisions.

By depositing money in a bank for a period of five years, today you can get a return of 7½ per cent with no risk involved. Even the electricity licensees, if they have got surplus funds, would be foolish, under the proposals made here, to invest their money in their own concerns, because they could get only half per cent additional return on it. They can get 7½ per cent at any rate in a bank; they could get only 8 per cent in an electricity company. If that is so low, even under the present law, they are to a certain extent compensated by the fact that the rate of 8 per cent is on the total block. But what is suggested by the amendment is: the older you are, the worse off you must be.

I find that what the Minister said day before yesterday contains a statement as to the number of licensees in this country, and the amount of capital invested by those licensees. He said—I am reading from the summary circulated by the Lok Sabha—

> "with respect to licensees there were 214 licensees in the country and they had investments of Rs. 130 crores."

He went on to say that it was the aim of the Government to see that these licensees are gradually taken over when Government finances permit so that electricity might become a public undertaking. I am not quarrelling with that proposition, because this is not the proper time to argue about it. But my point is that until such time as the Central Government and the State Governments have enough money to cope with all the development plans they have plus additional funds to take over these

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existing undertakings, all the existing licensees are to go on, and I presume they are to go on efficiently, I presume they are to go on developing, I presume they are to modernise when necessary, and rationalise wherever necessary; to replace the plants and machinery wherever necessary and so on and so forth.

Then, what is it that they are supposed to do it for? They are to take this up for 7 per cent return on the existing block plus one extra per cent on the bloc they add! I asked the other day, and I repeat it today: are the officers and the Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power still living in a dreamland? Are they still thinking that this is the rate of return which the private sector should get? Either you have the private sector or you do not. As I said, the official policy is in due course, to take over these undertakings. Very good. I am not quarrelling with that, because it is irrelevant for the present purpose. But it is admitted that this private sector has to go on until then. It is admitted that it should not run inefficiently. It is admitted, I hope—indeed, not only admitted but I think it is accepted,—by the Government that the private sector should continue to run efficiently, modernise and replace, expand and develop and do all the things that are necessary to remain on their toes and render the consumers proper service in terms of supply.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): How can it run inefficiently?

Shri N. Dandeker: And all this is to be done at a rate of return which is totally out of accord with any rate that you wish to take in terms of return on investment. You can take the rate of borrowing. The best of companies cannot borrow in the open market today at under 8 per cent. Or you can take the rate for preference capital: the best of companies cannot float preference capital at under 9½ per cent. Or you can take the amount of return you can get by simply doing nothing, putting the thing in a bank in a five-year deposit and you can get 7½ per cent. You can put the money in the Unit Trust of India units and you can get 7 per cent of which income up to Rs. 1,000 *per annum* is totally excluded from your income, regardless of what your other total income is. So, if there is somebody reasonably well off and has got some money to invest, if he invests in the Unit Trust of India units, he can in fact get a gross return of as much as 10 per cent because the rate of tax is going up and if Rs. 1,000 are excluded from his total income he can get as much as 10 per cent.

In these circumstances what is it that the Government are trying to do? I do not understand what the objectives are because so long as the objective is that these licensees should continue, with the possibility that when Government have got enough money, not printed or deficit finance money, I hope, but genuine money, a rupee that one can look at, they can take over that industry. That is fair enough. But is this the kind of way by which you are going to have an efficient basic industry that is power? Power, transport, coal and things of that kind are basic to the essential needs of this country; whether it is industry, agriculture, transportation or anything at all, power is fundamental. Is this the way in so far as that particular sector of the power generating, supply and distribution by private licencees is concerned it is supposed to serve the country?

I admit it is a rhetorical question because the answer is obviously "No; it cannot be done". I, therefore, suggest that the strange antics they are trying to attempt by this amendment—it is not reall yan amendment—it is not really an amendabout the percentage of return on old investment and new investment—is utterly unnecessary, futile, pointless

and in fact retrograde. I therefore, propose through my amendment that these lines on pages 10 and 11 which are concerned with this particular sub-clause be deleted.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुल 214 प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार हैं और उनकी कुल पूंजी 120 करोड़ रुपया लगी है। उनको हम यह अधिकार देते हैं कि :

"Provided also that nothing in the Schedule shall be deemed to the prevent a licensee from levying with the previous approval of the State Government, minimum charges for supply of electricity for any purpose."

जो भी प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार हैं अब वह अपना चार्ज करेंगे और चार्ज के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछेंगे। मैं आप के सामने एक बात रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे संविधान में है कि किसी की जिमींदारी नहीं रहेगी, और जिमींदारी उठ गई। लेकिन एक हमारी ही ऐसी स्टेट है जहां जमशेदपुर और टाटा नगर में टाटा की जमींदारी बनी हुई है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार के मिल कर रेट तय करने की बात आयेगी तो मैं नहीं समझता कि जो कंज्यूमर्स हैं उनका रेट कम होगा, खास तौर से ऐग्रीकल्चरल के सम्बन्ध में। कल हमारे साथी श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल ने कहा कि उन के यहां प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार हैं और उन को बिजली की दिक्कत होती है। इस बात को सारे साथियों ने सुना है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार हैं उन के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कंट्रोल रहे। कंट्रोल इस तरह रहे कि जो देश का ऐवरेज रेट हो, प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार से जो बिजली ली जाये उस के लिये वही चार्ज किया जाये। अगर ऐवरेज रेट ऐसा है जिस में प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार को घाटा पड़ता है तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार को सब्सिडाइज करे क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में आप की तरफ देखती हैं। कल प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वह इस पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मिल कर वह रेट तय करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से किसानों का बहुत हित नहीं होगा। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसा रेट तय कर दिया जो कि किसानों के देने की ताकत से बाहर है तो किसान उस से फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इस लिये अगर ऐवरेज रेट से ज्यादा खर्च प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार को पड़ता है तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस पर सब्सिडी दे। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस बिल का कोई फायदा होगा।

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि देश की स्वाधीनता के पहले कोई अंग्रेज साहब इस बिल को बना गये थे, और वहीं बिल हमारी सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरियट के दफ्तर में पड़ा हुआ था। अंग्रेज सब कागज तो फूंक कर चले गये, जो हम लोगों के खिलाफ सारे कागजात थे उन को फूंक कर चले गये लेकिन किसानों के अहित का कागज जो कि सेक्रेटेरियट में पड़ा रहा उस को आज हमारे मंत्री जी ने स्वाधीनता के 17 वर्षों पश्चात ढूंढ़ निकाला। यह बिल पिछले साल हाउस में आया। यह सन 1965 का बिल है। आज इतने दिनों के बाद यह बिल पास होने जा रहा है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कांप्रिहैंसिव बिल लाना चाहती थी तो इस बीच में ला सकती थी और उस से किसानों का फायदा होता तथा खेती की उन्नति बढ़ती। इस की जरूरत न पड़ती कि 17 वर्षों बाद इस पुराने सेक्रेटेरियट में रक्खे हुए बिल को पास कराया जाये। कांप्रिहेन्सिव बिल को लाने में एक या दो साल और लग जायेंगे। अगले चुनाव में कौन जिन्दा रहेगा, कौन मरेगा। देश की क्या परिस्थिति होगी, कौन जानता है। उस के बाद किसानों के हित में यह बिल आयेगा आज मंत्री जी हमारे अमेंडमेंट के साथ हैं लेकिन उन की हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि वह उस को कबूल करें। मैं चाहता हूं

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

कि उन में हिम्मत आये। मैं बहुत दिनों से कहता चला आ रहा हूं कि गंडक योजना को सेन्ट्रल पूल में लिया जाये, लेकिन हमारे मंत्री जी हिचकते रहे। जब हमारे फखरुद्दीन साहब आये तब उन्होंने इसी सदन में कल कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान को आठ या नौ बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें हैं, जैसे कि गंडक योजना, उन को गवर्नमेंट सेन्ट्रल पूल में लेने जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम किसानों के हित में इस उचित अमेंडमेंट को कबूल कर लिया जाना चाहिये। हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं। मैं स्वयं हमेशा का कांग्रेसी हूं और किसानों का हित चाहता हूं। लेकिन सरकार इतना भी कबूल नहीं करना चाहती। क्या इस को कबूल न करना डिमाक्रेसी का काम है। आप को चाहिए कि देश के हित में और किसानों के हित में इस अमेंडमेंट को कबूल करें कि जो प्राइवेट लाइसेंसदार हैं। अव्वल तो वह ज्यादा चार्ज न करें, लेकिन अगर ज्यादा चार्ज करें और सरकार को मालूम दे कि ज्यादा है तो वह उस को कम करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरा अमेंडमेंट सरकार मंजूर कर ले।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry that the hon. Member, Shri Dandeker, through his amendment No. 24 has distorted actually what is there. What is reads in the original Act is:—

> "one-twelfth of the sum of cash and bank balances"

and what we have said now is:—

> "one-twelfth of the sum of cash and bank balances (whether credit or debit)".

It is a very important amendment. The hon. Member has tried to show that it is all ridiculous and so on. It is not; on the other hand it has a deep meaning. What the licensees are doing now unfortunately, in some cases is that they are having a number of accounts in the banks in some of which they have got credit and in some debit, sometimes very heavy debit also. In order to calculate the capital base we must take one-twelfth of the balance that is there. They want us to take the credit balance only but we must take both the debit and the credit balances and whatever be the net balance must be taken for calculating.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: You will never be able to catch them.

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is why we have said "Whether credit or debit". You must take both into account, then take the balance and take one-twelfth of that as added to the capital base. In fact, I would not have done it but for the fact that, unfortunately, some people, private licensees, played tricks in this direction. That is why that has been introduced. I am sure, in view of this explanation, the hon. Member will not press for this.

14.00 hrs.

Shri N. Dandeker: I do not press that.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Regarding amendment No. 25, I agree with Mr. Dandekar about this but I only suggest that to put it in that way is not quite proper. I would put it like this:

"Page 10,—

after line 8, *insert*—

'(vi) in sub-clause (vi) (which provides for deduction of certain amounts), after the words "carried forward", the words "at the beginning of the year of account" shall be inserted." (38)

I am doing the same thing as the hon. Member says but in a way that fits with the legal wording.

Then, with regard the development rebate, he wants at the beginning. It is not really reasonable. This development rebate arises out of income-tax rebate. Under the Income-Tax Act, whenever you purchase new machinery, a certain amount of rebate is given. Now, the Finance Minister's proposals are known in the month of February. These accounts are filed long afterwards in April and May and, therefore, there is sufficient time for them to do the necessary calculations. There is absolutely no complication. Therefore, what we have done is really a proper thing even from the point of view of accounting and it should not be at the beginning. It is not really fair.

With regard to the standard rate, the basic aspect for which we have brought forward this amending Bill is this. I spoke yesterday in detail about this. The most important thing is that we do not want to do any harm to the private licensees. But, at the same time, we must protect the consumers on account of the rise in the bank rate in the month of February, 1965. We have said that 7 per cent will apply to the investment made prior to 1965 and that for the investment made later, the new bank rate will apply, that is, 6 per cent plus 2 per cent. There is nothing unfair in that. I would appeal to the hon. Member that he may kindly consider all these aspects.

As regards the amendment of Shri Bibhuti Mishra, he has been championing the cause of agriculturists about the agricultural rates for agriculture. I wish he took some other forum to do that. This Act does not really go into that aspect. This Act is purely for the purpose of constituting Electricity Boards and functioning of them and having financial control over private licensees. This has nothing to do with the laying down of policies or the directions as to how the business of electricity should be undertaken in the country. This particular clause deals with private licensees. Private licensees operate in the urban areas. I have not come across so far any case where they are supplying electricity to agricultural farms. They are all working in urban areas. Even so, we have taken a particular precaution. The Federation of Electricity Undertakings, a very good organisation, in Bombay looks after these undertakings very thoroughly and they have got a powerful secretary who goes on pleading and he has been pleading with us for very many months and has succeeded in making us accept a lot of his suggestions. They did not want the words 'with the previous approval of the State Government'. We have taken a precaution to see that the minimum charge shall be fixed by the State Government. These words were not there before. Actually, the Federation was dead against this. They were saying, "Don't put these words because the State Government goes on troubling us." We have made a provision like this:

> "Provided also that nothing in this Schedule shall be deemed to prevent a licensee from levying, with the previous approval of the State Government, minimum charges for supply of electricity for any purpose."

For urban areas, there must be some minimum charges and they are quite justified. We are having this in respect of Electricity Boards. I do not know why private licensees should not impose these minimum charges. With respect to agricultural operations, private licensees are not operating in any extensive way in the agricultural operations. If there is any particular case like that, they cannot charge anything more than what the Electricity Boards are charging. Therefore, I submit, the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, may kindly note that sufficient safeguards have been provided. There is nothing that licensees can do with regard to agriculturists. I would request him to withdraw his amendment.

Shri N. Dandeker: I do not press my amendment Nos. 24 and 25 in view of the reply of the hon. Minister.

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put amendment Nos. 26, 27 and 29 moved by Shri Dandeker.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27 and 29 were put and negatived.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I withdraw my amendment No 35.

Amendment No 35 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there is the Governmet amendment No. 38(MSS).

Dr. K. L. Rao: I move:

Page 10,—

after line 8, *insert*—

'(vi) in sub-clause (vi) (which provides for deduction of certain amounts), after the words "carried forward" the words "at the beginning of the year of account" shall be inserted.' (38)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 10,—

after line 8, *insert*—

'(vi) in sub-clause (vi) (which provides for deduction of certain amounts), after the words "carried forward" the words "at the beginning of the year of account" shall be inserted." (38).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other Government amendments which were moved:

The question is:

(i) Page 8,—

for lines 33 to 38, substitute—

"Provided that where the undertaking is purchased by the Board or the State Government, the amount of the reserve computed as above shall, after further deduction of the amount of compensation if any, payable to the employees of the outgoing licensee under any law for the time being in force, be handed over to the Board or the State Government, as the case case may be." (7)

(ii) Page 9, line 25,—

after "(iv-a)", *insert* "(iv-b)". (8)

(iii) Page 9, line 28—

for "sub-clause" *substitute* "sub-clauses" (9)

(iv) Page 9,—

after line 32, *insert*—

"(ii-b) the amount of any debentures issued by the licensee." (10)

(v) Page 9, line 36—

after "deposited" *insert* "incash'" (11)

(vi) Page 10, line 10,—

for "following sub-clause", *substitute* "following sub-clauses". (12).

(vii) Page 10,—

after line 14, *insert*—

"(iv-b) interest on debentures issued by the licensee." (13)

(viii) Page 10,—

for lines 17 to 19, *substitute*—

"(xii) contributions to provident fund, staff pension and gratuity computed under any law for the time being in force or any such scheme as is approved by the State Government." (14)

(ix) Page 10, line 23,—

for "following clause", *substitute*—

"following clauses". (15).

Page 10,—

after line 27, *insert*—

"(c-2) an amount equal to one-half of one *per centum* on the amounts realised by the issue of debentures". (16)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22, 23 and 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and commencemen*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two Government amendments, No. 6 and 17.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I move:

(i) "Page 1, line 4,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966". (6)

(ii) "Page 1, line 6,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment No. 20, by Shri Dandekar is not moved. The question is:

(i) "Page 1, line 4,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966". (6)

(ii) "Page 1, line 6,—

for "1965" *substitute* "1966". (17)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment No. 5.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I move:

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixteenth" *substitute* "Seventeenth". (5).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixteenth" *substitute* "Seventeenth". (5)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to take this opportunity for drawing once again the attention of the Government and the Minister to the long-neglected needs of rural areas and among them also those areas which are specially subject to drought conditions.

Recently we were told that special attention was being given to the proposal that the kisans were making for a very long time, recently backed by some of the State Governments, that for the drought affected areas, special steps should be taken by the Government in order to remove their depression and promote their development. These depressions can be removed and development can be promoted specially by the development of power supply in those areas. It is in these drought-affected areas that underground water supply alone can be depended upon to a greater extent than tanks or other irrigation sources, in order to ensure water supply for agriculture and also drinking water supply.

As it is very well known, Rajasthan, parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra, Mysore and Maharashtra have been suffering....

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: North Bihar also.

Shri Ranga: ...Bihar and hilly areas of U.P. also have been suffering from not only shortage of water not only for irrigation and other agricultural purposes but also for drinking purposes—drinking water for human beings as well as cattle—and this House has been a witness to so many questions and discussions which were raised here over the sufferings of the people of those areas, last year in Rajasthan, and this year in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and further down south-Mysore and other areas. Whatever steps may be taken by the Government cannot be satisfactory, nor can they be complete unless they give priority to the question of supply of electric power to those areas in order to tap underground resources. I know it for a fact that in my own constituency, Chittoor District, and in the neighbouring districts of Cuddapah, Kolar district in Mysore, Belgaum and Dharwar, ordinary wells have gone dry; the peasants have tried their best by spending whatever funds they could possibly raise either from their savings or from loans, to lower the depth of the wells; however low down they could go, they could not get water because it was simply going down and down. Water could be tapped only with the help of tube-wells, with power, and power, most unfortunately, is made very scarce in all those areas.

Therefore, this is a multi-purpose implement, vehicle—power. This multi-purpose thing is just what the Government has been trying to deny to these people.

I was a party to the passing of this Act in 1948 and at that time my late lamented friend, Gadgil, was piloting the Bill and he gave us the impression that he was trying to take over as many of the private suppliers as possible and bring in State ownership, State control, State management of these Electricity Boards and all these things; that they were going to supply the country with a large number of tubewells and power. But all those hopes, though to some extent realised,

have, on the whole, been belied by what has happened.

As if this is not enough, rural people have been discriminated against. My hon. friend himself deplored this and he wanted to help them, but he has, till now, been helpless. And worse than that is the plight of the special areas which need a special treatment. Therefore, I sincerely hope that the Government and their planners—government not only in this Ministry but in all the Ministries—would give first priority for the needs of these drought-affected areas, and the next priority to all the rural areas and I also hope that the people would not have to wait too long to get this much of relief.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I wish to take this opportunity to support my hon. friend, Mr. Ranga, on what he has said with regard to tapping the underground water and generating more power. This is a very fundamental question which faces the nation.

I would like to raise two points. The first is that all the private power houses in the urban areas, which function only for the purpose of making undue profits, should be taken over. At least this process should start.

The second point is that we should now enter deep into the third strata of underground water. The mighty reserviours of water are still waiting, since geological times, to be tapped. But enough electricity also has to be generated so that we go down to the deepest strata of water in northern India to bring up waters from 18.000 metres to 20.000 metres. The mighty rivers may have been formed underground waiting to be tapped and they will be regulated rivers controlled for the purpose of rural and urban development. There was a time when international geologists suggested that although we might not have oil in those vast areas of Bihar, U.P. and Rajasthan, but there was no doubt that water coming down from the mighty Himalayas has been deposited there and is only waiting to be exploited. I hope the Minister will consider this point of drilling down 15,000 metres or 20,000 metres deep, to take out this water and exploit it for general development purposes besides agriculture.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I have only two points to raise.

First I congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought this Bill. It is no doubt a very important Bill and it has come at the proper time. But the experience of the last summer has shown that; unless you have got power, you cannot properly tap the water resources, without which nothing can be done. In the case of Berar, we have not got sufficient surface water for irrigation. Wells have to be sunk and the underground water resources have to be tapped. But there is not enough power. Government must provide enough power for this purpose. Yesterday when I put a question on sinking wells, it was said that he was not concerned and somebody else was concerned with that. Whatever it may be, it is a matter which the Government should consider seriously. I want all those departments which are connected with the work of sinking wells to look into this matter so that there is ample supply of water both for drinking as well as for irrigation purposes. I want particularly the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power to see that he gives sufficient power to enable the local governments to take up the work of sinking tubewells to proper depth.

With these few remarks, I support the Bill, as amended.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्हों ने मेरी सब एमेंडमेंटस की स्पिरिट को कबूल किया है। आगे चल कर वह जो बिल लायेंगे, अगर वह उस में मेरी अमेंडमेंटस की स्पिरिट का समावेश करेंगे, तो मैं उन को ज्यादा धन्यवाद दूंगा। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि किसानों को केवल 5 परसेंट बिजली मिलती है और बाकी की 95 परसेंट बिजली व्यापारियों, शहरों में रहने वालों

[श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

और एयर कन्डीशन्ड भवनों में रहने वालों को मिलती है। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह किसानों को कम से कम पचास फीसदी बिजली देने का प्रयत्न करें, ताकि वह खेती के काम में आए।

हिन्दुस्तान में अगर बिजली का रेट अनइकानोमिकल होगा, तो यहां का किसान मर जायेगा। आज देश के एक भाग में बिजली का एक रेट है और दूसरे भाग में दूसरा रेट है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जब तक एक ग्रिड सिस्टम नहीं बनता है, तब तक जिन स्टेटस में बिजली का रेट ज्यादा है, उन को सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा सबसिडाइज किया जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूं। जब वह मेरी एमेंडमेंटस की भावनाओं को समाविष्ट कर के एक नया बिल लायेंगे, तो मैं उन को और ज्यादा धन्यवाद दूंगा।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I entirely agree with Shri Ranga and other friends when they say that we have got to go in a big way to tap our underground resources. We had not realised this before, and, therefore, we were only thinking of shallow wells all along. It is only during the last few years that we have realised the value of these tubewells. In the substratum area we have got enormous water resources and water wealth, and we should definitely tap it on a more scientific basis, on a more extended basis and in a more comprehensive way.

In the drought areas, this problem acquires added importance. Therefore, it should be the endeavour of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to pay greater attention to this and to see that we take more energetic steps in order to exploit these very valuable natural resources that we have beneath the ground.

With regard to the private licensees, I must submit that some of the big private licensees have been doing very good work; the Tatas and the companies in Calcutta and Ahmedabad have been mentioned in particular, and they have been doing very good work. But there are quite a large number of private licensees who are not rendering sufficient and proper service. If we do not acquire them now, it is merely because we do not have sufficient funds for that purpose. But any day, we should accelerate the process of taking them over, and it should be our endeavour to see that the private licensees who are not functioning properly and who are charging more than what the State Electricity Boards are charging, shall be taken over at the very earliest.

In the end, I should say that I thank the various hon. Members that have participated in the discussion on this Bill and the various hon. Members who have kindly lent support to this very limited Bill. I quite agree that we must bring forward a more comprehensive measure.

I also agree with Shri Bibhuti Mishra that we should try to find out how to have a separate enactment in order to serve the agricultural classes.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): They should be given subsidy.

Dr. K. L. Rao: At the end of this month, two foreign experts are coming, and we will be discussing on this subject, and we are hoping that they will give us some assistance in order to organise rural electrification cooperatives. In all countries of the world, the electricity business in general is always separate from the rural electricity business. It is always so in every part of the world; one part gives the revenue while the other part cannot give revenue but will serve the public. We have no division like that in our country, and we have mixed up both of them together, and we have got to separate the two.

It is not possible to advance the cause of rural electrification in this way. We have got to put the problem on two distinct base. One would consist of aspects other than agricultural aspects, and we are dealing with that one just now. There, we say that the concerns should earn 11 per cent return, because about 6 per cent would be the interest, about 3 per cent would be necessary to cover the expenditure on developmental activities, and the balance would be for taxes etc. As I submitted yesterday, electricity is a very costly business, and we have got to try to finance this as much as possible, and, therefore, about 3 to 4 per cent would be required for developmental activities, and the balance would be required to cover taxes and so on, and it comes to about 11 per cent. We are saying, therefore that the State Electricity Boards should earn this money in course of time.

But I do admit that there is a strong case for having a separate organisation in this country to deal with the problems of the rural areas and to deal with the agricultural problems. I must accept that Shri Bibhuti Mishra's strong arguments at every stage have forced on me the thought that we should pay attention to this and see whether we could tackle this matter separately apart from this main Bill which relates to the main business of electricity. As I have submitted already, we are having two experts from foreign countries, and I hope that in August, we shall try to discuss this matter with them and try to see how we should do that in our country as well.

In the United States, which is a very rich country, rural electrification is done by financing from Government at a very low rate of interest. They practically charge no rate of interest, and the money is required to be repaid in 40 years. Money is given practically free of interest. That is how they are able to spread electricity to all the rural areas. We have also got to do some such proacedures here.

As one of the hon. Members has said, the present practice of asking for a return of 10 per cent in the rural areas practically amounts to denial of power to the rural areas. I would, therefore, submit that our Ministry will endeavour and see how best to pierce this big sphere which we have not served satisfactorily so far and which we should serve. I hope the House will give the necessary assistance when we come forward with a Bill in that connection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the financing of measures for promoting the welfare of labour employed in the coal-mining industry be taken into consideration."

Under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, which came into force on the 14th June, 1947, a Fund known as the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been set up. The object of the Act is to make better provision for financing measures for promoting the welfare of labour employed in the coal-mining industry. The fund is utilised for promoting the welfare of workers employed in this industry. The income of the fund is derived from the levy of a duty of excise on all coal and coke despatched from collieries at such rate not exceeding eight annas per ton as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government. The

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan].

present rate is the maximum permissible under the Act, i.e. 8 annas per ton or Rs. 49.41 paise per metric ton. The proceeds are credited to the fund and are apportioned under two separate accounts called the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account in such manner as the Central Government from time to time may, by notification in the official gazette, determine. At present, the ratio of distribution between the two accounts is 50: 50.

The money under the Housing Account of the Fund is administered by a tripartite Housing Board. Under section 6 of the Act, the Coal Mines Labour Housing Board is a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal, while the General Welfare Account is being operated directly by the Central Government in consultation with a tripartite advisory committee. All employees of the fund are being treated as Government servants.

It has been pointed out that the Housing Board having corporate status and the General Welfare Account being operated directly by the Central Government was an anamalous position and that this should be set right. It has also been pointed out that the expenditure of the Housing Board could not be shown in the Central Budget and, therefore, either the Housing Board should cease to have corporate status or the advisory committee too may be given corporate status.

The matter has been under examination for some time. It is felt that there are obvious advantages in making the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation as a whole, a body corporate under the statute. The organisation has now an annual budget of about Rs. 4 crores. It is likely to function more effectively if it is not subject to restrictive day-to day long distance control of the Government. This would also be in conformity with the present Government policy to delegate powers to autonomous bodies subject only to broad general directions from the Government. It is accordingly proposed that the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation may be made a corporate body by law.

For this purpose, a body known as the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Trust will be created which would be a corporate body; there will be a board of trustees and a standing committee (both tripartite in character). The board and the standing committee will replace the existing Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee and the Coal Mines Labour Housing Board. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Commissioner will be the chief executive officer of the Board and he will be appointed by the Central Government. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Board, the Standing Committee will administer the affairs of the Trust. The financial and administrative powers of the Board, the Standing Committee and the Chief Executive Officer will be specified in the regulations to be made in this behalf. When once the annual budget framed by the board is approved by the Central Government, the board will be competent to incur expenditure in accordance with the regulations without reference to the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may continue on the next day. Now, we have to take up private Members' business.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I shall take only two or three minutes more. The Board will , with the approval of the Central Government, make regulations regarding the method of recruitment, pay and allowances and conditions of service of the members of staff which will be on the lines of the conditions of service of the Central Government employees. The service conditions of the existing

employees of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation, who are treated as Government servants, will be protected by providing that their present conditions of service will not be altered to their disadvantage. Appointments to posts with a maximum salaray of Rs. 1000 or above per month under the Trust will be made by the Central Government in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The Railways will continue to collect the cess in respect of coal and coke despatched by rail along with the freight. The cess on despatches by means other than rail will, as at present, be collected by the Board. The proceeds of the Cess realised under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1947, will, as at present be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and by a vote of Parliament paid to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Trust. The Board will maintain the accounts of income and expenditure in such from and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government and this will be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The custody and investment of the moneys of the Trust will be governed by the Rules to be framed under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act. Since the moneys of the Trust will be utilised purely for the welfare of coal miners they will not be liable to income tax. The Central Government will have the power to supersede the Board or the Standing Committee in consultation with the Board. The Annual Report, the audited accounts and the budget as adopted by the Board will be placed before Parliament and published in the official gazettee.

Section 5(2) provides for the payment from the General Welfare Account of the Fund, annual grants-in-aid to colliery owners who maintain dispensary services of the prescribed standards at a rate not exceeding the amount of duty at the rate of 8 pies per ton (equivalent to 4 paise per tonne) recovered in respect of coal or coke despatched from the colliery less the proportionate cost of recovery. A number of collieres are maintaining dispensary services of a much higher standard than the prescribed minimum and with a view to encurage this trand, it is proposed to provide that payment of a further grant-in-aid may be made upto two paise per tonne (*i.e.* upto 6 paise per tonne in all), less the proportionate cost of recovery, for the maintenance of dispensary srevices of standards higher than the prescribed minimum.

For giving effect to the above objects, it is proposed to replace the Act by a new legislation. Subject to the modifications mentioned above, the provisions of the Bill are broadly on the lines of the provisions of the existing Act, including the imposion of duty of excise on coal and coke despatched from collieries

I would not like to take more time of the House and would commend the Bill for consideration

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the financing of measures for promoting the welfare of labour employed in the coal-mining industry, be taken into consideration".

We will take up the discussion on the next day.

14.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETIETH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninetieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th July 1966".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninetieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th July 1966".

The motion was adopted.

14.34½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 37, 45 and 47) by Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति मुझे दी जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

14.35 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Commission of Sections 107 and 109 by Shri Madhu Limaye)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मुझे दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898".

The motion was adopted

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

14.35 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (REPEAL)

by Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मुझे दंड विधि संशोधन अधिनियम, 1932 का निरसन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932".

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

14.36 hrs.

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS BILL*

by Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि मुझे कर्मचारियों में कामिक संघवाद को प्रोत्साहन देने और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि कामिक संघों तथा नियोजकों के बीच सामूहिक सौदाबाजी का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to encourage trade unionism among the employees and to provide for collective bargaining between the employers and representative trade unions of employees".

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 29-7-66.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

14.36½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Articles 1 and 393) by Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi on the 13th May 1966:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

Only 21 minutes are left.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इसके लिये कुछ समय बढ़ाया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma is not here. His speech is deemed to have been finished. As only 21 minutes are left, I will call upon the Minister to reply.

Some hon Members: No.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): This Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri K. D. Tripathi should not be accepted by this House. The amendment sought is really a mockery of what exists today in India. The amendment seeks in art. 393 to add after the word 'of' the word 'the Sovereign Democratic Socialist Republic of'.

Today what we are seeing in India is a situation which is far from a socialist India or a democratic India. To a very great extent, the sovereignty of India is being encroached upon. It is well known to everybody that this is a situation where our sovereignty has been encroached upon by the imperialist powers, namely, the American imperialists, at whose *diktat* our currency has been devalued, at whose *diktat* even the internal, domestic policies of the Government of India are sought to be changed. Therefore, from what exists in India today, it is very difficult to say that we have actually 100 per cent sovereignty.

Secondly, in regard to democracy, the less said the better. Democracy is being murdered in India today. This has been a feature for the last few years. Particularly this year, this has been very marked. What has happened in UP recently, what took place in Bengal a few months back and what happened in other parts of the country such as Kerala—all these go to show that democracy is a thing which has become the first casualty in this Republic of India.

Thirdly, if we speak of a socialist Republic, there is nothing socialism in this country. All that we find is something different. It has been admitted by two bodies, the Mahalanobis Committee and the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, that big monopoly has already raised its head—not raising its head—in India. Today India is being dominated more and more by monopolistic groups, and what the Government of India seeks to develop today in India is pure and simple capitalism. Capitalism is being built to some extent in collaboration with foreign, imperialist powers and mostly in collaboration with foreign capital.

Therefore, when this Bill says that this Constitution may be called the Constitution of the sovereign, democratic, socialist Republic of India, I say it is a mockery of the existing situation. As a Member of the Communist group in this Parliament, I would be very happy if India were developing in that direction, and I would have completely and fully associated myself with such an idea, but unfortunately that is not the position. But it is a fact that in future India is going to develop towards a democratic, socialist Republic, and the Indian people are today waging a battle throughout the country to see that a democratic, socialist Republic in India is born. The India people are fighting in that hope, but just to introduce such a phrase inside the Constitution of India

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

will be a mockery of the present condition, and secondly, such a phrase is likely to confuse a large number of people who might start thinking that today India, instead of building capitalism, seeks to build in democratic socialism, which is far from the truth. So long as this ruling class remains at the top, so long as this ruling party remains at the top, this democratic socialism becomes a far cry.

Therefore, with these words I oppose this amendment.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री त्रिपाठी ने जो विधयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका विरोध तो मैं नहीं करता क्योंकि उसके पीछे उनकी जो भावना है वह अच्छी है । इस विधेयक को अगर स्वीकार किया जायेगा तो संविधान में यह शब्द आयेंगे कि :

"हिन्दुस्तान एक सार्वभौम प्रजातन्त्रात्मक समाजवादी गणराज्य बनेगा ।" "शेल बी" का मतलब है इसके अनुरूप आपको काम करना पड़ेगा । जब यह परिवर्तन हो जायेगा तब क्या क्या काम आपको करना पड़ेगा इसके बारे में अगर आपका दिमाग साफ नहीं है तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह केवल एक नाम महात्म्य की चीज हो जायेगी । वैसे तो हिन्दू धर्म में लोग कहते हैं कि अगर पापी आदमी भी हमेशा यह कहता रहें कि काशी जाना है, काशी जाना है तो उसका पाप कुछ हद तक कम हो जाता है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि शायद श्री त्रिपाठी खुद जानते हैं कि जिस सत्ताधारी दल के हाथ में देश की बागडोर है वह समाजवाद की ओर नहीं बढ़ रहा है बल्कि हमारे देश को पूंजीवाद और सामन्तवाद तथा नौकरशाही के नर्क की ओर ले जा रहा है । फिर भी जिस तरह लोग कहा करते हैं कि काशी जाना है, काशी जाना है उसी तरह इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानते हुए भी कि आप उल्टी दिशा में बढ़ रहे है, संविधान में परिवर्तन करके आप दुनिया के सामने रखना चाहते हैं कि भारत समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहा है ।

इसमें जो चार शब्द हैं उन में से हम एक एक को ले लें और इस को अच्छी तरह से समझें कि उनके क्या माने होते हैं । जैसे सार्वभौम या सार्वभौमिकता है । हमेशा यहां पर बात होती है कि काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है, काश्मीर पर भारत की सार्वभौमिकता है । यह बात बराबर कही जाती है, लेकिन आपके काम कैसे हैं । कैसे काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है, कैसे आपकी उस पर सार्वभौमिकता है जब कि उसका $\frac{2}{5}$ हिस्सा आपने एक युद्धबन्दी करार के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को दे दिया । इतना ही नहीं । पिछले वर्ष जब हमारे जवानों ने, जो पाकिस्तान के हाथ में काश्मीर का हिस्सा चला गया था उसका जो उड़ी-पूंछ का हिस्सा, कारगिल तिथवाल का हिस्सा, हाजी पीर का हिस्सा है, उसको जान की बाजी लगा कर वापस ले लिया तब सारी दुनिया के सामने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि हमें अकेले ही क्यों न रहना पड़े लेकिन हाजी पीर को हम कभी नहीं छोड़ेंगे । काश्मीर के ऊपर आपकी सार्वभौमिकता है लेकिन क्या किया आपने । ताशकन्द करार के मातहत आपने न केवल हाजीपीर, उड़ी पूंच, तिथवाल और कारगिल को छोड़ा बल्कि जम्मू सियालकोट इलाके में भारत माता की भूमि का एक ऐसा टुकड़ा भी छोड़ा जिसके बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं था । सीमा के पत्थर लगे हुए थे । यह इलाका छोटा ही सही, लेकिन आपने उस को पाकिस्तान को दे दिया । फिर भी आप संविधान में परिवर्तन के द्वारा हमको बेवकूफ बनाना चाहते हैं कि यह गणराज्य सार्वभौम है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या इसको संविधान से निकाल दिया जाये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपकी बातों को खोल रहा हूं कि अगर आप इन चीजों को

रखना चाहते हैं तो काम भी उनके अनुरूप होना चाहिये, नहीं तो नाम संकीर्तन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

अब सार्वभौमिकता का दूसरा पहलू देख लीजिये । सन् 1950-51 में जब चीन तिब्बत के ऊपर हावी हो गया था तो धीरे धीरे वह लद्दाख में घुसने लगा । चार पांच साल तक तो सरकार को पता ही नहीं चला कि चीन वहां आया है । जब पता चला तो उसके पश्चात् जनता और लोक सभा से उस तथ्य को आपने छिपाया । कोलम्बो योजना तक जो आपकी यह फिसलन है वह उसी तरह चलती रही, और जब कोलम्बो योजना आपने मंजूर की और जिसके ऊपर आपकी नीति आधारित है, तब लद्दाख का पन्द्रह सोलह हजार वर्ग मील इलाका चीन के पास चला गया । फिर आप कानून की बहस चलाते रहे कि कानून में हमने कहां माना है, वहां आज भी हमारी कानूनी सार्वभौमिकता है । इस तरह की जब बातें होती हैं तब शब्दों का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है और वाद विवाद करना या बहस चलाना बेकार हो जाता है । इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा, बहुत अदब के साथ, कि अगर आप सचमुच इस हिन्दुस्तान क सार्वभौमिकता के आधार पर गणराज्य बनाना चाहते हैं तो पहले सरकार से और सत्ताधारी दल से कहिये कि जो जो हमारा इलाका, एक एकड़ भूमि विदेशियों के हाथ मे चली गई है उसको वापस लाने का वह संकल्प करे और उसके अनुरूप अपनी सारी आर्थिक और विदेशी नीति बनाये । अगर आप यह करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो यह जो पहला शब्द आप जोड़ना चाहते हैं उस का कोई महत्व नही रह जाता ।

दूसरा शब्द आयेगा "प्रजातान्त्रिक" । यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । आज जगह जगह प्रजातन्त्र के जो जो सिद्धान्त हैं उनको खत्म करने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं। केरल में लोगों के द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार थी । उसके खिलाफ लड़ने का आन्दोलन करने क आपको अधिकार था, और उस अधिकार पर आपने अमल भी किया, लेकिन जब हम उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करते हैं, बिहार बन्द की बात करते हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल बन्द की बात करते हैं, बम्बई बन्द की बात करते हैं तब आपको क्यों गुस्सा आता है । आप कहते हैं कि हम कानून की हत्या कर रहे हैं, संविधान की हत्या कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1957, 1958 और 1959 में केरल में कम्यूनिस्ट मंत्रि मंडल कायम था और हम लोग जिस आन्दोलन के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं उसी रास्ते पर कांग्रेस पार्टी भी चल पड़ी थी, सरकारी पार्टी भी चल पड़ी थी यहा तक कि त्रिवेंद्रम के सचिवालय को घेरने का, वहां धरना देने का और सारा सरकारी काम ठप्प करने का आपने संकल्प किया और फिर सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम किया । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब इस तरह के काम आप खुद करते हैं तो जब दूसरों के द्वारा आन्दोलन चलाया जाता है तो क्यों आप गोली और लाठी का राज कायम करते हैं । मैं अभी अभी बांदा गया था । बांदा में मैंने उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो घटनायें देखी हैं उन में से मैं दो तीन घटनाओं का ही जिक्र करूंगा .....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V. C. Shukla): How far is it relevant to this Bill?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इरेलेवेंट कैसे है । क्या हम अपने आपको प्रजातान्त्रिक देश नहीं कहते हैं । नाम में क्या हमारा प्रजातान्त्रिक गणराज्य नहीं है

Shri V. C. Shukla: It is a law and order matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह साबित करना चाहता हूं कि कानून के अनुरूप वहां काम

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नहीं हुआ है, कानून को तोड़ कर सब कुछ हुआ है। प्रजातन्त्र का मतलब है कानून का राज । इतना तो गृह मंत्री मानेंगे .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इतनी जल्दी ? अगर समय नहीं है तो समय बढ़ाइये । मुझे पांच मिनट और दीजिये ।

प्रजातन्त्र का जहां तक सवाल है मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो सरकार भारत सुरक्षा कानून का इस्तेमाल देश रक्षा के लिए नहीं बल्कि गरीब किसानों के खिलाफ, मेहनत करने वालों के खिलाफ, जो अनाज, जो धान की पैदावार करते हैं उनके खिलाफ करती है, लेवी योजना को लेकर उनको जेल मे बन्द करने के लिए भारत सुरक्षा कानून का इस्तेमाल करती है ऐसी सरकार के रहते हुए प्रजातांत्रिक गणराज्य की बात करना कोई मतलब नहीं रखता है ।

बांदा के बारे में मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि एक लड़के को गोली लगी थी । उसके पिता जी और दूसरे दोस्त उसको रिक्शा में बिठा कर अस्पताल ले जा रहे थे । पुलिस आई और उस लड़के को उसने घसीटा कुत्ते की तरह । मैं गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कानून के राज्य में ऐसी चीज होती है ? मामूली करुणा और दया के आधार पर भी उस लड़के को अस्पताल जाने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये थी । लेकिन उसको घसीटा गया । चार पांच घंटे तक वह पड़ा रहा । वहां सिविल सर्जन तक ने यह कह दिया कि अगर वह पहले आ गया होता तो इस तरह की बात न होती, वह नहीं मरता ।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा । कानून की हत्या हो रही है । अब रह गया शब्द "सोशलिस्ट" । उसके बारे में मैं क्या कहूं ? इनका समाजवाद जैसे मैंने परसों कहा था, हमेशा निर्गुण, निराकार ब्रह्म के रूप में रहेगा । उसको कभी भी ठोस अमली जामा नहीं पहनाया जाएगा । अगर आप समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो क्या आमदनी का जो फर्क है इसको आप दूर करेंगे । बड़े लोगों की आमदनी, छोटे लोगों की आमदनी में जो अति फर्क है क्या उसको घटाने के लिए कोई योजनाएं आप बनायेंगे ? इसी तरह मैं कहूंगा कि बेरोजगारी खत्म करने के लिये कोई योजना बनेगी ? आखिर समाजवाद से इनका मतलब क्या है ? यह मेरी समझ में तो आया नहीं है । हमारे देश में पूंजीवाद पनप रहा है, मुनाफाखोरी पनप रही है । आई० सी० एस० लोगों की जो इस वक्त नौकरशाही है उसका राज चल रहा है। चाहे बूथलिंगम साहब हों या बी० आर० पटेलसाहब हों या कोई और साहब हों कांग्रेसियों का तो कोई राज है ही नहीं । जो कांग्रेसी नए नए आए हैं वे बिल्कुल इन आई० सी० एस० लोगों से मिल गये हैं और अंग्रेजों के जमाने में आई० सी० एस० लोगों को जो अधिकार नहीं थे वे अधिकार आप लोगों ने इन्हें दे रखे हैं । फिर भी आप गणराज्य की, प्रजातन्त्र की, समाजवाद की और सार्वभौमिकता की बात करते हैं तो आश्चर्य होता है ।

इसलिए अन्त में मैं कहूंगा कि सारा काम करने के लिए कोई आप योजना बनायें, तब जाकर यह जो आप संवैधानिक परिवर्तन चाहते हैं, इसको करें । आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? गाड़ी के सामने घोड़ा नहीं आप रख रहें हैं । आप घोड़े के सामने गाड़ी रख रहे हैं । मेहरबानी कर के घोड़े को गाड़ी के सामने रखिये ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : कौन सा घोड़ा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : समाजवादी कार्यक्रम का घोड़ा लगायें, प्रखर राष्ट्रीयता का घोड़ा लगायें ।

श्री बड़े : हमारे त्रिपाठी जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है उसके द्वारा वह यह चाहते हैं कि आर्टिकल 393 में शब्द "सावरेन डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिक" जोड़ दिये जायें यानी सार्वभौम प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवादी गणतंत्र शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें । उनका कहना यह है कि इन शब्दों को जोड़ देने से यह जो हमारा राज्य है यह सोशलिस्ट नीतियों पर चल सकेगा । इस बिल के आवजेक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार ने सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी को अपना अल्टीमेट आबजेक्टिव स्वीकार कर लिया है और पार्लिमेंट ने भी इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है । सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न का मतलब यह है समाजवादी ढंग का समाज । इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि समाजवाद वह लाना चाहते हैं । इसका मतलब यह है कि समाजवादी ढंग का समाज वे स्थापित करना चाहते हैं । सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न मीज़ दिस की दरअसल में यह सोशलिस्ट नहीं हैं । जो पैटर्न है वह सोशलिस्टक है । आवजेक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में इन्होंने कुछ कहा है और बिल में यह कुछ और रखना चाहते हैं । आवजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में तो इन्होंने कहा है सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न लेकिन रखना यह चाहते हैं सोशलिस्ट । इससे एक बात प्रकट होती है कि ये कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ और हैं । इनकी कथनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर है । त्रिपाठी जी ने लिखा तो सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न है लेकिन करना चाहते हैं सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिक ।

मैं कहता हूं कि नाम बदलने से काम नहीं होता है । मराठी में एक कहावत है "नाम सुखबाई और हर हमेश दुःखमें । नाम सोनूबाई हाथी कयसाला वाड़ा ।" नाम तो सोनुबाई हाथ में कथील की चूड़ी । नाम तो सुखबाई लेकिन रहती हमेशा दुख में । नाम कोई भी आप रखें काम आपका अच्छा होना चाहिये । नाम बदल कर मैं कहता हूं आप जनता को धोखा देना चाहते हैं ।

आप शुरू शुरू में कहा करते थे कि हम राम राज्य स्थापित करना चाहते हैं । राम राज्य तो स्थापित नहीं हुआ लेकिन आपने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना आप करना चाहते हैं । अब कल्याणकारी राज्य के होते होते आपने सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न कर दिया और अब आप सोशलिस्ट करना चाहते हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि नाम से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । उससे कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं होने वाला है । कम्युनिस्ट लोग आप से नाराज हैं । वे कहते हैं, कि चीन सरकार को, पेकिंग सरकार को आप यहां क्यों नहीं लाते हैं, समाजवाद के बजाय , साम्यवाद को क्यों नहीं लाते हैं । दूसरे हमारे जो समाजवादी भाई श्री मधु लिमये जैसे हैं वे यह कहते हैं कि यहां हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र ही नहीं है । पार्लिमेंट में बैठने के बाद भी अगर वह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है तो मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं । मैं कहता हूं कि डमोक्रेसी तो हमारे यहां चल रही है लेकिन अच्छे ढंग से नहीं चल रही है । हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र नहीं उलटे मनतंत्र चल रहा है । मन में जैसा आता है वैसा किया जाता है । नाम बदलने के बजाय मनुष्य जो काम करता है उसको बदलना चाहिये । जो अच्छे काम हैं उनको उसे करना चाहिये । इनकी पार्टी में जो कामकरने वाले हैं, जो मनुष्य हैं उनको बदलना चाहिये । इस पार्टी को बदलना चाहिये तब जाकर हमारे यहां सही अर्थों में प्रजातंत्र आएगा ।

अभी हमारे लिमये साहब ने कहा

[श्री बड़े]

कि आई० सी० एस० अफसर इन पर हावी हो गये हैं इसका कारण क्या है ? इसका कारण यह है कि जो मिनिस्टर इनकी पार्टी के होते हैं उनको राज्य का अनुभव नहीं होता है । उनको मालूम नहीं होता है कि किस प्रकार की फाइलें उनके पास आती हैं और उनको क्या निर्णय देना चाहिये । मैंने देखा है कि मिनिस्टरों के पास फाइलें आती हैं, पड़ी रहती हैं और व जो उनका सचिव लिख देता है या जो आई० सी० एस० अफसर लिख देता है उस पर हस्ताक्षर कर देते हैं । उनको मालूम नहीं होता है कि क्या अंधेरगर्दी चल रही है । इस वास्ते व्यक्ति को बदलना चाहिये और अच्छे ढंग से काम क्यों नहीं चलता है उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

एक तरफ तो आप सोशलिस्ट करना चाहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ आपके यहां मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी चल रही है । आप यह चाहते हैं कि आपके पास केक हो और आप उसको खावें भी जरूर । इधर आप कहते हैं कि पूंजीपति रहे और उधर आप कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये । दोनों घोड़े साथ साथ कैसे चल सकते हैं । ऐसा मालम होता है कि एक घोड़ा एक तरफ जा रहा है और दूसरा दूसरी तरफ । दोनों विपरीत दिशाओं में गाड़ी को खींच रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : समाजवाद का घोड़ा है ही नहीं ।

श्री बड़े : दोनों घोड़े अलग अलग जा रहे हैं । समाजवाद की गाड़ी खत्म होती जा रही है ।

अंत में मैं कहूंगा कि नाम बदलने में कुछ नहीं रखा है । नाम रहते हुए भी आप अच्छे काम कर सकते हैं । जो कमियां बताई हैं वे नाम रहते हुये भी आज भी दिखाई दे रही हैं । नाम होते हुए भी हम रिपब्लिक नहीं हैं, सावरेन डेमोक्रेटिक नहीं है, सावरेन भी नहीं हैं । नाम बदलने से क्या अन्तर पड़ जाएगा मेरी समझ में तो आता नहीं है । नाम में कोई ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि त्रिपाठी जी नाम को बदलने के बजाय शासन को बदलें जो ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I sometimes wonder as to how this Bill can come at all because in the *Statement of Objects and Reasons*, the hon. Member Shri K. D. Tripathi says:

> "The Government and the Parliament of India have already accepted socialistic pattern of society as the ultimate objective and have based their industrial policy and planned economic development on socialism. It is, therefore, in the fitness of thing that this objective should find unambiguous mention in the supreme law of the land Hence this Bill."

Eighteen years after the Constitution of India was adopted, they knew what is the purpose of setting up a socialist country. Everybody was very busy in the storm and nobody could see the barometer. All of a sudden some leader happened to see the barometer and the point to socialism in the country. He found out nothing; he found that it was devoid of socialism; he found everything minus socialism and all the actions of the Government and the party became a wrong thing. They said that the public has done it. Therefore, they put a grob on the barometer and they gave the label by all the actions of the Government and because even when it is translated in Hindi and in all the 13 other regional languages of India, it becomes impossible for them to realize the meaning of word like *Sarvabhauma*. Though big words are used as caption in Constitution they are never followed and fundamentally they do not have them and it is not felt at all. The very trace of these big four five words is not felt in the public or private lives of people in the country.

15 hrs.

What should I say? I do not want to take the precious time of this House, but I would like to say one thing. My hon. friend who is the mover of this Bill happens to be from the Congress. Instead of just moving this Bill, I would request him to exercise his personal influence and to influence the whole party to change the attitude of the Government. What is the Government doing? They vouchsafe for socialism and repeated it Avadiat. What have they really done? One Member of Parliament has been very badly manhandled and beaten on the 12th July. He is the leading member of the Socialist Group in Parliament, Shri Yadav. That is what I learn. I do not know what happened further.

Apart from that, what happened? If there was any national movement in our student life, the present leaders who are at the helm of affairs in the Government took us away from the classes, drafted us from the classes for making us participate in the national movement, *andolan*, strikes, demonstrations, *hartal*, etc. When we do it in public life today, they condemn us and terat us badly. Very bad treatment is meted out to us. Even peaceful demonstrations are prevented, demonstrations in which our present leaders took a prominent part during the earlier part of the British regime, in the national movement up to 1942.

Then look at the wage-earning class. What is the lowest and what is the highest pay? In our country, still today there are people in the villages who, for two or three months in the year, live on roots and vegatables. I can tell the House that in my constituency in the district of Purnea, in the Katihar sub-division, for two or three months, the people live only on leaves and vegetables. And then what about the drought-affected areas in Bihar and Orissa, and in Uttar Pradesh, specially the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, where the question of food and water supply in an acute and urgent one? And what about the rest of India? The food problem could not be solved. Nobody could be given enough food. I do not know whether the statistics are correct, and whether the Government of India know and understand what has been the total production in the country. That statistics is also not there. I do not know whether actually food is in short supply or whether there there is any mistake in distribution or whether there is hoarding or profiteering.

With regard to the Central and the State Government employees, neither the dearness allowance is being increased nor the minimum necessaries of life are being supplied at reasonable prices. It seems to be beyond the reach. The Government are not able to supply the necessaries of life to the people. Regarding the employment situation, the day is coming when it will be more worsening, it is worse now. Regarding education, nothing has been done. This is the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am just concluding in one sentence. Therefore, I request the hon. Mover of this Bill to exercise his influence over the party in power to bring socialism into real practice, instead of preaching it, and do such things as are required to bring the nation to achieve real socialism, democracy, sovereignty and other things.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must confess that I am disappointed on listening to the speeches of the hon. Members in the Opposition, because we have been hearing these things day in and day out from them not only in Parliament but outside. It does not show that they have made any analysis of what socialism means, what Government have done to achieve socialist ends in this country, and what is going to be done.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

When the Constitution is sought to be amended, we are not to discuss things like having a price rise and incidental matters which, of course, are very important matters, but which have to be dealt with separately in a different way. If we are considering constitutional amendments, we must see what is there in the Constitution at present. I assume that all the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion have gone through at least the salient points of our Constitution. Nobody who goes through the Constitutional provisions will miss the thorough socialistic undertone of the Constitution. Right from the preamble to the fundamental rights, and right through the Constitution, the socialistic ideas are predominant. That is why I would say that the mere insertion of this word or that term would not alter the matter at all.

This Constitution has been framed by a party and by a nation which believe in socialism, and the entire scheme of this Constitution is based on socialistic pattern.

The directive principles of state policy have laid down what the Government of the country should do. What social changes and institutional reforms have been brought about? I would concede that all that should have been done has not been done. More requires to be done, but if we see the fundamantals of the Government policy for the last 18 years, nobody can say that they have been non-socialistic. I would concede that in implementation we might have tripped; we might not have implemented our objectives, our principles, our ideologies, in as good a manner as could be done. This can be conceded. There may be room for improvement, but basically to say that we do not believe in socialism or that the Government policies have not been going towards socialistic ends, would be calling white, black.

There has been some very misinformed and I would say rather superficial criticism of Government during this debate which is not really called for, but since those points have been raised, I will briefly reply to those points. I was amused by what Dr. Ranen Sen was saying about democracy. I do not know if his party believes in parliamentary democracy. At least their books say they do not. But if they have changed, and if they have changed with the time or if they have changed their ideology completely, then, it is a different matter. But we and any thinking section in this country would not take them seriously when they profess parliamentary democracy. We have read their resolution and articles in their papers; what they want to do through parliamentary democracy, and how they want to use it as a tool, whether they really believe it or not. Those people who have watched the proceedings of this House and the other House for the last two or three sessions and particularly this session, know who is actually worried about democracy in this country, who is keen upon murdering democracy in this country, who is raping democracy and who is trying to preserve democracy.

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार क्यों बदली ? सरकार ने घुटने क्यों टेके ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It does not require any commentary on anybody's part. The public of this country very soon will have a chance to give its verdict. It has given its verdict on the last three occasions, in the general elections. We have seen what has happened. In this very august House we know what is the strength of my party. Each and every member of my party, the Government party, is as duly elected as any other Member of the Opposition.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Minister should not say that he is for a particular party. He is for all parties.

Shri Bade: There is no white cap on his head! (*Interruption*).

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I was going to say some truth which would hurt them, and that is why they are restive. Even of us has been elected as well as those people. We are here more than 370 Members; see what is their strength, and that only shows the amount of public confidence that the party commands. After 370, comes the party with 21; then comes 15; then comes 10.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : कौरव भी बहुसंख्या में थे और पांडव केवल पांच थे।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Then come the splinter parties. These are not really labelled as parties. They are mere small groups. They do not represent the thinking section of this nation. They have no *locus standi* in the nation. I am sure by their behaviour they are going to lose further ground in this country. Our people are serious-minded and honest; they are not going to be misled.

श्री मधु लिमये : देखा जाएगा।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The people may be serious-minded, but not the speaker.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Let us not take him so seriously.

Ds. Ranen Sen: It is a good entertainment speech.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If they do not understand my speech, it is a pity. I am sure the public understand it and they are going to give a proper verdict.

Many things have been said about Banda, devaluation under pressure, etc. They have been mentioned several times here and repudiated. I need not go into them further. would only wish to say that in view of the provisions as they exist in our Constitution, the hon. mover of this Bill should take it back and withdraw it.

श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी (उन्नाव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन का बहुत आभारी हूं। जो विधेयक मैंने प्रस्तुत किया उस पर अनेक सदस्य बोले, अपने विचार प्रकट किये तथा विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों का क्या दृष्टिकोण समाजवाद के संबंध में है, यह काफी स्पष्ट हुआ क्योंकि अधिकतर राजनीतिक दलों ने और तो बात सब की, लेकिन समाजवाद की बात नहीं की और इस बात का प्रयास किया कि संविधान में समाजवाद शब्द की प्रतिष्ठा न होने पावे। मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि वह राजनीतिक दल और जो राजनीतिक तत्व जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, उन्होंने भी भारत को समाजवादी घोषित करने में आनाकानी की और उसे बेकार बताया है। डी० एस० के० के सदस्य ने जो भाषण दिया उस के संबंध में कुछ कहना बेकार है क्योंकि उनका प्रयत्न तो केवल विघटनकारी तत्वों और मनोवृत्तियों को बढ़ाना है और कोई भी प्रश्न हो, चाहे उससे भाषा का संबंध हो या न हो, वह घूमफिरकर भाषा के प्रश्न पर आ जायेंगे और इस तरह से उन विघटनकारी बातों का अनर्गल प्रलाप करने लगेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि इन शब्दों के बजाय जो शब्द भारत के नाम के साथ जोड़ने के लिए मैंने यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मौलिक और व्यावहारिक ढंग अपनाया जाय जिससे कि समाजवादी लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हो सके। जहां तक मौलिक और व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण का प्रश्न है, मैं उन से सहमत हूं लेकिन साथ ही साथ समाजवादी गणराज्य इसे घोषित किया जाय, इसमें आपत्ति क्या है? आइए, हम और आप मिलकर इस देश को समाजवादी गणराज्य घोषित करके वह मौलिक कदम उठायें जिनसे हम समाजवादी लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति करना चाहते हैं, कर रहे हैं और अगर सबका सहयोग होगा तो बहुत जल्दी प्राप्त कर लेंगे।

[श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी]

एक अन्य सदस्य श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने कुछ सुझाव रखे और कुछ आलोचना की। उन्होंने बताया कि नाम छोटा होना चाहिए। तो उसका तो एक ही तरीका है कि जिस तरह से कि अमेरिका में मुहल्लों और सड़कों के नाम संख्या के आधार पर रखे जाते हैं, एक दो दस, इस तरह से स्ट्रीट्स के नाम होते हैं, इसी तरह से अब देशों के नाम और आदमियों के नाम रखे जाने लगें तो नाम बहुत छोटा हो जायगा। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। दुनिया में अनेक देश ऐसे हैं जिनके बहुत बड़े बड़े नाम हैं यू० एस० एस० आर०, यु० एम० ए०, फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ वैस्ट जर्मनी पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक आफ चाइना, यू० ए० आर० नाम ऐसा होना चाहिये जिससे वह देश कैसा है, उस की सामाजिक व्यवस्था कैसी है, राजनीतिक व्यवस्था कैसी है, वह स्पष्ट हो सके और अगर संविधान में उस की व्यवस्था है तो उस के साथ पवित्रता जुड़ जाती है क्योंकि संविधान देश का सर्वोच्च कानून होता है। इसलिए यह कहना कि नाम छोटा हो, बहुत तर्कसंगत नहीं मालूम होता।

अनेक सदस्यों ने यह प्रश्न उठाया कि प्रभुसत्तात्मक तो प्रत्येक राज्य होता है, इसे जोड़ने की क्या बात है? लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि भारत के सन्दर्भ में यह शब्द जोड़ना बहुत आवश्यक है। आज दुनिया की कैसी हालत है? और कैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गुटबन्दी है? दो बड़े राष्ट्रों के पीछे छोटे छोटे राष्ट्र अपनी स्वतन्त्रता को किसी हद तक खो बैठे हैं और चूंकि भारत गुट निरपेक्ष और स्वतन्त्र वैदेशिक नीति में विश्वास करता है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस बात पर जोर दें कि हम स्वतन्त्र हैं अपने वैदेशिक संबंधों में और हम इस गुट-बन्दी में पड़ना नहीं चाहते। इसलिए भारत को प्रभुसत्तात्मक गणराज्य घोषित करना आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूं कि इन शब्दों को जोड़ना जिस तरह की राष्ट्रीय और वैदेशिक नीति में हम विश्वास करते हैं उसको देखते हुए हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है।

प्रजातन्त्र के संबंध में भी शिकायतें की गईं। समाजवाद के संबंध में शिकायतें की गई। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो प्रजातन्त्र में और समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं अगर वह कुछ कमी भी महसूस करते हैं इस देश की नीति में, इस सरकार की नीति में तो जो भी कदम उठाये जायें, चाहे वह संविधान में जोड़ने की बात हो, चाहे वह कोई कानून बनाने की बात हो, उन सब में उनका सहयोग होना चाहिए। एक बात मैं जरूर बहुत साफ कहता हूं, उपगृह-मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूं। यह मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूं कि यह संविधान बहुत काफी है, इस देश में समाजवाद लाने के लिए। इस पर मेरा दिमाग बहुत साफ है और मैं ज्यादा न कहकर केवल पंडित जी ने आब्जेक्टिव के प्रस्ताव पर कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली में बोलते हुए जो कहा था, जिस पैराग्राफ को मैंने कोट किया था इस मोशन को पेश करते हुए, वह मैं फिर दोबारा दोहराना चाहता हूं। और वह यह है :

"औरों को इस प्रस्ताव पर इस आधार पर आपत्ति होगी कि हमने नहीं कहा कि यह समाजवादी राज्य होगा। हां, मैं समाजवाद का हामी हूं। और मुझे आशा है कि भारत समाजवाद ग्रहण करेगा और समाजवादी राज्य की दिशा में आगे बढ़ेगा।"

यानी पंडित जी यह जानते थे कि समाजवादी राज्य की व्यवस्था के लिए इस संविधान के अन्तर्गत जो कुछ हमने कहा वह काफी नहीं है।

इसलिए मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि यह संविधान समाजवादी राज्य

की स्थापना के लिए पर्याप्त है। हां, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हमने इस तरह कई दिशाओं में सुधार किये हैं, चाहे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे कृषि के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे वित्तीय क्षेत्र में हो, हम समाजवाद की दिशा की ओर जा रहे हैं और बहुत कुछ आगे आ गए हैं, जहां तक नीतियों का संबंध है, अमल करने में गलतियां भी हो सकती हैं, कमियां भी हो सकती हैं। लेकिन अगर हमारा दृढ़ निश्चय है कि हम देश को समाजवाद के रास्ते पर ले जायेंगे तो यह कहना कि हमारा संविधान बहुत काफी है, ठीक नहीं है। अब आप समाजवाद को अपना लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हैं तो कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पूरे संविधान भर में समाजवाद का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। उस संविधान के माध्यम से समाजवाद की स्थापना की बात करना मुनासिब नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि हम इस दिशा में भी सोचें कि संविधान में हम क्या परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं और संविधान के माध्यम से राजनीतिक ढांचे में क्या परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जो मैंने विधेयक आपके सामने रखा था वह बहुत उपयुक्त था लेकिन जैसा कि आपको मालूम है कि सरकार की नेकनियती पर मैं पूरा यकीन करता हूं और यह भी विश्वास करता हूं कि वह समाजवाद के रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि जो और शक्तियां समाजवाद में विश्वास करती हैं उनका यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह आलोचना करें, वह हमारे कदम को तेजी से चलने के लिए हमको धक्का दें, मजबूर करें, इस में मैं उनका स्वागत करूंगा। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि इस तरह के जो कदम उठाये जाते हैं चाहे वह संविधान में संशोधन के संबंध में हों, उन को निरर्थक कहने की क्या बात है? आखिर संविधान तो देश का सर्वोच्च कानून होता है। उस में किसी चीज को शामिल करते हैं, किसी चीज का उपयोग करते हैं, तो वह हमारे लिए बहुत ही पवित्र हो जाता है और उस पर चलना हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है। तो अगर हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं और संविधान में उसे ले आते हैं तो इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हम समाजवाद की दिशा में आगे बढ़ते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अब समाप्त करता हूं, उपगृहमंत्री ने जो विचार रखे, उस से मैं बहुत कुछ सहमत हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि समाजवाद की दिशा में हम लोग चल रहे हैं। दूसरे संविधान में संशोधन के लिए तो विशेष कोरम चाहिए, बहुमत की राय से और जो मौजूद हैं, जो मत देते हैं, उनके दो तिहाई बहुमत से उसे पास होना चाहिए। मैं तो केवल इस प्रश्न की ओर इस सदन का और इस देश का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था और वह मेरा कार्य पूरा हो गया। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस संशोधन पर विचार कर के, इस पर सोच कर के बहुत जल्दी ही इसी आधार पर संविधान में संशोधन लावे और उसमें यही नहीं, बल्कि सम्पत्ति का जो अनुच्छेद है या भूमि सुधार का जो अनुच्छेद है, उस को भी सामने रख कर सारे संविधान पर इस दृष्टि से सोचें कि क्या कमी है समाजवादी संविधान बनाने की दिशा में और एक बहुत विस्तृत संशोधन संविधान में लायें। और उसको यह सदन स्वीकार करे ताकि समाजवादी तरीके से चलने में हमें बहुत सहूलियत हो जाय।

अतः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कार्य पूरा हो गया है ध्यान आकर्षण करने का, इसलिए मैं सदन की अनुमति से इस विधेयक को वापस लेना चाहूंगा।

श्री बड़े: वापस ले लिया, हम से समर्थन मांगने के बाद।

श्री मधु लिमये: वापस नहीं हो सकता। हम ने इस विधेयक को समर्थन दिया और अब आप इस को वापस ले रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : आपने इस का विरोध किया, तो अब क्या करूं वापस लेना पड़ा।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम ने तो यह कहा है कि जो परिवर्तन आप चाहते हैं, उस के अनुरूप आप काम कीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : नहीं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill."

Those in favour of the motion may say "Aye".

Several hon. Members: "Aye".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against may say "No".

Some hon. Members: "No".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the "Ayes" have it.

Some hon. Members: "Noes" have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

श्री मधु लिमये : छोड़िये इस को, शर्मा जी का समय जायेगा, नो डिवीजन।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I take it that leave is granted.

The Bill was by leave withdrawn.

15.22 hrs.

THE ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL, 1965

Shri A. T. Sharma

Shri A. T. Sharma (Chatrapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st October, 1966."

Sir, in moving this Bill I want to place before the House the circumstances under which I have brought this Bill. First the Government of India appointed the Bhore Committee to survey the health situtaion in India. The Bhore Committee consisted of allopathic doctors and they made certain recommendations for the improvement of western medicines. They did not, in their report, deal with the indigenous system of medicine. But in conclusion they stated:

"We realise the hold that these (the indigenous) systems exercise not merely on the illiterate masses but over considerable sections of the intelligentsia. We have also to recognise that the treatment by practitioners of these systems is said to be cheap, and it is claimed that the emperical knowledge, that has been accumulated over centuries, has resulted in a fund of experience of the properties and medical use of minerals, herbs and plants which is of some value. Further, the undoubted part that these systems have played in the long distant past in influencing the developments of medicine and surgery in other countries of the world has naturally engendered a feeling of patriotic pride in the place they will always occupy in any world history of the rise and development of Medicine."

That was what they said. In conclusion, they suggested that a separate Committee be appointed to find out the value of indigenous system of medicine in India. Accordingly, the Chopra Committee was appointed in 1948. The Chopra Committee first studied the situation then existing in India and said that about 80 per cent

of the population of India entirely depend on treatment by the indigenous system of medicine. I am quoting their words:

> "In addition, it must be borne in mind that the Indigenous Systems of Medicine however static they may be, still claim a major share in the medical relief of the people. They are popular with the people and they attend to more than 80 per cent of the needs of the people, particularly in the rural areas."

Even now I claim that a majority of the population entirely depend upon the indigenous system of medicine.

After that, the Dave Committee was appointed in 1955. Of course, was the Pandit Committee fo rthe establishment of the Ayurvedic Research Centre. The Dave Committee also recommended the same thing. The last committee was apponted in 1958, to find out the value of indigenous system of medicine in India, under the chairmanship of Dr. Uduppa. The Uduppa Committee also has said the same thing. They have said:

> "In spite of the statement by some of the State health authorities, we are not prepared to believe that people in Indian villages are preferring modern medicine and modern medical men of vaidyas. We know that 80 per cent of the pouplation of India who are residing in villages are actually treated by vaidyas or hakims."

So the same position is there even at present. The majority of the population entirely depend upon the indigenous system of medicine for their treatment even now. From the very beginning till now the Government of India has not been kind enough to do anything for improvement and development of the ayurvedic or indigenous system of medicine in India. In 1835, State aid was prohibited to the indigenous system by Lord Macaulay. Since then the indigenous system is not getting any State aid. But still it is existing in our country. All allotments of the health department, all State aid, is being given to the development of modern system of medicine. The result is that 20 per cent of the population is being benefited by the allocation of such money. Most of the people in India want that the Ayurvedic system should be encouraged. The committees appointed by the Government—the Chopra Committee, the Dave Committee and Uduppa Committee—unanimously recommended that there should be a Council of Indian Medicines. The Chopra Committee say on page 192 of their report:

> "The actual carrying out of the above desiderata should be made over to a statutory body—the National Medical Board. The Board should consist of two autonomous sections—the Indian Medical Council and the Council of Indian Medicines, one working for the Western medicines and the other for Indian medicines."

The Dave Committee also recommended:

> "There should be a Council on the analogy of the Indian Medical Council to control teaching in all institutions in the indigenous system".

The Udupa Committee has also recommended the same thing. These Committees were appointed in 1948, 1955 and 1958 respectively. Up till now, nothing has been done on these recommendations.

In the Central Health Council the same question was raised in 1962 when it was resolved that the proposal to set up a Statutory Central Council of Indian Medicine should be considered. Even though that was the decision of the Central Health Council in 1962, no action has been taken on that decision so far.

[Shri A. T. Sharma]

That is why I am obliged to bring forward this Bill. As the establishment of such a Council has been recommended by all the committees appointed by the Government of India and as it essential for the improvement of the Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine, I hope Government have no objection in accepting this Bill at least for eliciting public opinion on the matter.

Now I will explain the objects of this Bill. First of all, there is the Indian Medical Council which is controlling allopathic education and treatment. So far as the indigenous systems of medicine are concerned, there is no body in India which has got any controlling power. The Health Ministry do whatever they like. Of course, there is an Adviser on Indigenous Systems of Medicine in the Health Ministry, but sometimes his suggestions are fallacious. The Council can play a more active role in advising the Health Ministry in matters connected with indigenous systems of medicine. Therefore, this Council is very necessary.

Because of the absence of such a Council there is no fundamental treatment in Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine in our country. Courses vary from State to State and college to college. There are two courses—integrated and non-integrated. Even in the integrated course there is no fixed standard. Even though this course has been adopted by the Government and has been working for the last 46 years, there is no standard at all. This course has been adopted by nine universities—Karnataka, Punjab, Gujrat, Travancore, Gurukul, Bombay, Nagpur and Kera'a and Madras. Even the qualifications for admission to the examinations conducted by these universities vary from one State to another. The duration of the course also varies from State to State. There is nothing in common. The duration varies from 4 to 6 years.

There are some boards and associations in the States which conduct examinations in Ayurved. In Orissa and Bihar the Sanskirt Association is conducting examinations in Ayurved. In Bengal a board is conducting it. In the Madras University the ayurvedic education curriculum has been incorporated and the university conducts examinations. After passing the Entrance examination in Ayurved, a student has to study Ayurved for four years, at the end of which he is awarded the title of Ayurveda Shiromani. But in other States the fate of Ayurvedic education is deft to the heads of colleges and institutions. They give training to the candidates and at the end they give a certificate. Even the medium of instruction varies from institution to institution; some impart it in Sanskirt, some in the regional language and some in English. Government is encouraging mixed courses in these institutions. In these institutions all the prominent posts, either as teachers or as medicial practitioners in Ayurvedic institutions, hospitals and dispensaries are occupied by the products of integrated courses, and they are not well up either in allopathy or in Ayurved. In Shri Morarji Desai's language we can say that they are neither fish nor fowl. Dr. Sampurnanand, who was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and the Chairman of the Ayurvedic Commission stated:

> "The result has been disastrous. A new class of non-descript medical men—I beg to be excused for using this harsh term for by far the greater number of the products of Ayurvedic colleges in recent years but I cannot think of any other which will do equally well—has been brought into being. These men are not vaidyas. They have no faith in Ayurveda and frankly believe it to be unscientific. Their knowledge of science is pitifully small; hence they suffer from no inhibitions in assuming a superior air. A little

knowledge is a dangerous thing, because among other things, it is the foundation of false pride. They would feel insulted by being called Ayurvedacharyas and are anxious to be awarded degrees which shall sound as similar as possible to those secured by regular students of the allopathic medical colleges. But they are not allopaths either and their standard of training is much inferior to that of a graduate who has earned the M.B.B.S. degree. They feel frustrated because society rightly refuses to recognise them as equal of the latter. Such unfortunates deserves sympathy because they are the products of the thoughtlessness those whose duty it was to evolve a suitable syllabus of medical training. But it would be wrong to expect them to fulfil the medical needs of society. It would be criminal, I feel to continue the system of which they are the victims."

Still they are being encouraged by our Government. So, at least to control education and to have a standardised education throughout India, on the analogy of the Indian Medical Council, an All-India Ayurvedic Council should be established.

Now, it may be very bitter to our Health Ministry but I must mention certain defects which are being observed by me in certain Government institutions. Government is always giving us to understand that they are doing their best to encourage ayurvedic system in India; they have established research centres; they have got post-graduate courses; they have established research councils and they are trying their best to have a pharmacopoeia. But all these are being run by the so-called Ayurvedists. According to the view of scholars the products of the integrated course are neither well up in allopathy nor in ayurveda, but all these institutions are being run by the so-called Ayurvedists and the product of the integrated course.

Research must be carried out by a competent scholar. Those who carry out this research at present are not at all competent. They do not know what ayurveda means. They are taught some notes in ayurveda. They have not read the ayurvedic texts. And they are supposed to carry out this ayurvedic research.

The Chopra Committee has recommended six categories of research but the research that the Government has accepted now does not come in any of the six categories recommended by the Chopra Committee. What is done is only testing of ayurvedic medicines.

In Jamnagar there are two teams, one an ayurvedic team and another an allopathic team. The ayurvedic team administers a certain medicine to patients and reports the result of that medicine. Then the allopathic team examines that medicine administered to patients and gives its opinion. If both the reports tally, it is accepted and it goes into the pharmacopoeia. That is the system now adopted by the Government. But this is not at all research; it is only testing of the efficacy of ayurvedic medicines.

Here I want to submit to the House that ayurvedic medicines were discovered 3,000 years ago but they do not lose their efficacy even now. I asked certain scholars that if modern medicines are the product of scientific research and labour, why do they lose their efficacy within ten years? The result of a science must be true and everlasting. Accordingly, our ayurvedic medicines never lose their efficacy; they stand for ever, they are true for ever. But the modern medicines lose their efficacy after ten years. This is the situation and that is why I am placing this matter before the House.

[Shri A. T. Sarma.]

The ayurvedic medicines should not be tested any longer. The money spent on this research is a mere waste of the public funds. This is my individual opinion and I place this before the House for consideration.

Then, the research council established by the Government comprises of 13 members. Out of those 13, seven are neither allopathic experts nor ayurvedic experts. Of the remaining six, the adviser is an ex-offices member, then there are three M. D.s members and three are so-called Ayurvedists. This is the formation of the research council.

In my Budget speech in 1964 I challenged one paper produced by this research department and said that the paper should not be allowed to be published. But I was rewarded with personal abuse by the hon. Minister and I became silent. I cite the same thing here. The ayurvedic approach to tuberculosis produced by this research department is a worthless creation and if a man practices medicine according to the directions mentioned in that paper the patient is bound to die. I challenge and suggest that a committee may be appointed to examine my challenge.

The reason is that they are not experts in ayurveda. How can they do research work at all? In whatever they say they say that Charaka says so, Vagabhatta says so; like this they put it in fine English and because the authorities do not know about it they think that this is the product of ayurveda. That is the position of the research work carried out.

I will tell you another thing which is very ridiculous. The Government has appointed a Pharmacopoeia Committee consisting of the so-called Ayurvedists. The Pharmacopoeia Committee is expected to do such work which is not fallacious at any time. They had published a booklet and this booklet was circulated to ayurvedic institutions. This is the first booklet of that pharmacopoeia committee. They have dealt with 14 categories of the medicines and from the beginning to the end, there is not even a single yoga which is according to the shastras. I challenge for this also that not even a single yoga is according to the shastras. They have mentioned the various authorities but they have committed mistakes while mentioning those yogas here. I am prepared to prove that all these things are full of mistakes.

This is the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee's Report. This is a technical subject where the House is not expected to know the mistakes committed here. For the information of the House, I would like to cite two or three instances which will convince the House as to what sort of value they posses.

The hon. Members of the House at least know about *Hingavastaka Churna*. *Hingavastaka* means there is *Hing* and it consists of eight ingredients. But this Expert Committee has defined *Hingavastaka Churna* like this.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Was the recommendation of the Committee accepted?

Shri A. T. Sharma: Yes; it was circulated to all the institutions.

Shri A. S. Saigal: And the institutions accepted it?

Shri A. T. Sarma: No; nobody is prepared to accept it.

Hingavastaka Churna is defined as having five ingredients, namely, *Shunthi, Krishna Maricha, Pippali, Jiraka Shvete* and *Jiraka Krishna*. They quote that this has been taken from *Bhaishajyaratnavali* which says:

Aghimandhyadirogadhikara.

Hingavastaka Churna is prepared out of eight ingredients. If it is taken before taking anything with the

meals, then it will destroy the *vat rog* and encourage *Jathragni*. There are eight ingredients in that. But this Pharmacopoeia says that there are five ingredients and there is no *Hing* at all. This is circulated to all the institutions.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): May I offer a word of explanation?

Shri A. T. Sarma: There are many such instances . . .

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): You will have your chance.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Surely, I will have my chance.

Shri A. T. Sarma: There is another thing. It is known to us what *Triphala Churna* means. It consists of *Haritaki, Bibhitaka* and *Amalaka* and they are to be taken in equal quantities. Here, they say, *Haritaki*—1 part, *Bibhitaka*—2 parts and *Amalaka*—3 parts. This is the production of the Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I must say, the Pharmacopoeia Committee has not given its report. How can he say that it is the report of the Pharmacopoeia Committee? People offer suggestions to the Pharmacopoeia Committee and the Pharmacopoeia Committee circulate them to the vaidyas. The Pharmacopoeia Committee's report is not finalised as yet.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order, Sir . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. T. Sarma: This has been circulated to all the institutions and the heading is: Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that a report or a questionnaire?

Shri A. T. Sarma: The heading given is: Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee. The forwarding letter may be considered in this connection. I am sorry I forgot to bring the forwarding letter here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should conclude now.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I may submit that our hon. Minister may say that that is a typing mistake. But it is not a typing mistake. About *Hingavastaka Churna*, they are giving five ingredients as against eight ingredients.

I may give another instance. I may tell the House that it is full of mistakes from the beginning to the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already taken half an hour. You should conclude now.

Shri A. T. Sarma: Just five minutes more.

Take *Ashokarishta*. Here, they say 1 tula means 10 seers. In Ayurveda, 1 Pala is corresponding to 8 Tolas and 100 palas make a tula. Therefore, 1 tula means 10 seers. Then, for *Draksharishta*, they say, 1 tula is 2½ seers. Even a lay-man can find these mistakes in this. This is the production of the Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Now, I come to another point. They have opened post-graduate courses in the Banaras Hindu University. It is also of the same thing . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken more than half an hour. He must conclude now.

Shri A. T. Sarma: Yes. The other day, in the meeting of Ayurvedic Panel of the Planning Commission, the Adviser expressed that the Government was going to bring in a comprehensive Bill on the Ayurvedic system on the indigenous medicine system, thereby they are mixing Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga, Siddha and so on all together. So, they will bring forward such a Bill where Ayurveda will have no place

[Shri A. T. Sarma.]

at all. They will get one or two seats in the Board consisting of so many people. It is a process by the Government to kill it. Ayurveda should not be mingled with other systems of medicines. There should be a separate Council for Ayurveda itself. If the public opinion is elicited on this, the light will come and a proper way will be found.

With these words I move the Bill for circulation for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st October, 1966.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st October, 1966."

2 hours is the time allotted for this Bill.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल माननीय शर्मा जी ने उपस्थित किया है इसका मैं आम तौर से समर्थन करता हूं । जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है और जैसा कि इसके उद्देश्यों में भी लिखा हुआ है हमारे देश में आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति की दवाइयां बहुत पुराने जमाने से चली आती हैं । आज जो एलोपैथिक दवाओं की व्यवस्था हमारे देश में है उससे कोई भी गरीब आदमी फायदा नहीं उठा सकता है । जितनी भी ऐलोपैथिक दवायें हैं उनसे बड़े आदमी ही फायदा उठाते हैं ।

इसके साथ साथ यह भी है कि आज जितने भी सरकारी अस्पताल हैं वे भ्रष्टाचार के अड्डे बने हुए हैं । गरीबों को वहां से दवाइयां नहीं मिल पाती हैं । यहां तक हालत खराब है कि डाक्टरों को प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिस की भी आज्ञा मिली हुई है और इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि सारी की सारी जितनी दवाइयां हैं वे डाक्टरों द्वारा बेच दी जाती हैं और मरीज को दवाइयां नहीं मिलती हैं । मरीज अगर दवाई मांगता है तो उसको अस्पताल से निकाल दिया जाता है । मैंने इसके सम्बन्ध में खुद स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री को लिखा है कि अस्पतालों में किसी भी साधारण आदमी को दवायें मिलना कठिन है । एक मन्त्री ने जो कुछ दिन हुये मुझे कहा था उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मैंने उनसे कहा कि एक टी० बी० का मरीज है और उसको आप भुवाली में भेजने में मदद कीजिये । उस मन्त्री ने उत्तर दिया, अगर मुझे टी० बी० हो जाए तो मुझ को जिन्दा फेंक दिया जाएगा, मैं आपकी क्या मदद कर सकता हूं ।

16 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : कौन मन्त्री थे ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : श्री सी० बी० गुप्त ।

उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर वह टी० बी० के मरीज हो जायें तो उनको खुद डाक्टर जिन्दा फेंक देंगे और उनकी कोई मदद नहीं करेगा और वह उस मरीज की किस तरह से मदद कर सकते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : अब वह मिनिस्टर नहीं रहे हैं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : पहले थे ।

एलोपेथी के जो अस्पताल हैं उनकी अवस्था को आप देखें । दिल्ली में क्या हालत है इसको आप देखें । लोक सभा के जो सदस्य हैं उनको भी दवा नहीं मिलती है, उनके लिए भी एलोपेथी की दवाओं का कोई प्रबन्ध यहां पर नहीं है, साधारण आदमी की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए । अगर कोई लोक सभा का सदस्य भी बीमार हो जाए तो उसे कोई भी डाक्टर एटेंड करने के लिए तैयार नहीं

होगा। छोटी मोटी दवाइयां मिलने के अलावा कोई अच्छी दवाइयां यहां नहीं मिलती हैं। हमारे ही एक माननीय सदस्य यहां पर मर गए थे और उनका कोई ट्रीटमेंट नहीं हो पाया था। उसको लेकर यहां सदन में हल्ला भी मचा था। उनका नाम विश्वम्भर दयाल त्रिपाठी था।

अब आप वैद्यों को देखें और उनकी दवाइयों को देखें। जैसा कि स्वयं इस बिल के प्रस्तुतकर्ता ने कहा है कि आज भी वे दवायें ज्यादा प्रभावकारी हैं एलोपेथी दवाओं के मुकाबले में। लेकिन यह जो पुराना साइंस है यह इस देश में मरता जा रहा है। इस साइंस में बहुत सी प्रभावकारी दवाएं बहुत ही कम खर्च में तैयार हो सकती हैं और बहुत थोड़े खर्च में लोग स्वास्थ्य लाभ कर सकते हैं। आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं की उन्नति के लिए सरकार के पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, इस पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना नहीं है। हालत यहां तक आ पहुंची है कि आयुर्वेद के जो वैद्य हैं उनको लोग मूर्ख समझने लग गए हैं और सरकार तो उनको समझती ही है जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आपके सम्बन्ध में में नहीं कह रहा हूं। मन्त्रियों की बात कह रहा हूं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : दाढ़ी वालों की बात नहीं है, जिनकी दाढ़ी नहीं है उनकी बात है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं आयुर्वेद के बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि यूनानी के बारे में भी यही कहना चाहता हूं। सरकार को इनके लिए कोई काउंसिल बनानी चाहिये। इन सिस्टम्ज के बारे में रिसर्च करवाना चाहिये।। बहुत सी यूनानी दवायें भी हमारे देश में बहुत प्रभावकारी साबित होंती हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में डाक्टरों की संख्या बढ़े। अधिक से अधिक से अधिक डाक्टर हम तैयार करें। लेकिन डाक्टरी शिक्षा कितनी महंगी है इसको आप जानते ही हैं। साधारण शिक्षा तो महंगी है ही लेकिन डाक्टरी शिक्षा कितनी महंगी है यह बात आप से छिपी हुई नहीं है। कोई साधारण आदमी अपने बच्चों को एलोपेथी की शिक्षा नहीं दिला सकता है। डाक्टरी पढ़ने के लिये इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को प्रवेश पाने में जो कठिनाई होती है वह भी आपके सामने है।

अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की कमी है। अस्पताल तो चल रहे हैं लेकिन उनमें डाक्टर नहीं हैं। कहीं कहीं पर तो कम्पाउण्डर ही डाक्टरों का काम कर रहे हैं और मरीजों को देख कर दवाइयां दे रहे हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की की बात आपको बता सकता हूं। वहां पर बीस पच्चीस अस्पताल ऐसे हैं जिनमें कोई डाक्टर नहीं हैं। आप वहां पर डाक्टर भेज नहीं पाते हैं, आप ज्यादा डाक्टर तैयार नहीं कर पाते हैं तो अस्पतालों का क्या लाभ।

यह जो पुराना सिस्टम है यह बहुत अच्छा है। इसकी ठीक व्यवस्था करने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि एक काउंसिल बनाई जाए जो इसकी जांच करे, जो इसकी दवाइयों की जांच करे ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को इससे फायदा पहुंचाया जा सके। अगर वर्तमान व्यवस्था ही कायम रहे तो दवायें तो मिलना दूर डाक्टरी सुविधायें भी लोगों को नहीं मिल सकेंगी उलटे भ्रष्टाचार ही बढ़ेगा। अगर आपने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो जो गरीब रोगी हैं उनको दवायें नहीं मिल सकेंगी।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लें। मैं इस बिल की बहुत सी धाराओं से सहमत नहीं हूं। इस बिल को जनता की राय जानने के लिए भेजने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है। मेरा

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि वह इसको स्वीकार कर लें और इसको लोगों की राय जानने के लिए भेज दें। इसके बाद एक बहुत अच्छा बिल लाया जाए ताकि आयुर्वेद की दवाओं को हम फिर से चला सकें और अधिक से अधिक लोगों को इस पद्धति का लाभ पहुंचा सकें।

Shri Gokulananda Mohanty (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, I stand in support of the Bill brought by my hon. friend, Mr. A. T. Sarma. Hitherto Government were guided by an Adviser. My hon. friend only wants that Ayurvedic treatment and Ayurvedic education should be in charge of a Council. He wants only this much. The case of a single Adviser who guided the Government has been exploded by my hon. friend by the statement which he has already made. A circular or letter which the Adviser issued has been found to be full or errors and is ridiculous. The demand of the Mover for a Council is backed by several committees; these were the committees set up by Government and all these committees have recommended that a Council should be formed for the control of Ayurvedic treatment and Ayurvedic education. Not merely that, this proposition is also backed by a large body of public opinion in this country. The people who support have faith in the Ayurvedic system; they do not like to go to a doctor; they go to a Kavi Raj in the village.

Presently the Mover wants that the Bill should be sent for eliciting public opinion; he wants nothing more now. Soon after the public opinion is received, the Parliament can hammer a Bill into any shape they like. Hence, his demand is not much. I, therefore, very earnestly support and earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister to accept this motion.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं इस बिल के उद्देश्यों को पढ़ रहा था तो मुझे यह पढ़ने को मिला कि समय समय पर आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में समितियां नियुक्त की गई हैं इसकी जांच के लिए। उन समितियों ने जो राय दी है उसमें एक राय यह भी दी है कि आयुर्वेदिक मैडीकल काउंसिल की स्थापना की जाए। प्रस्तावक महोदय ने इस बात की शिकायत की है कि मन्त्रालय ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उनकी यह शिकायत जायज है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि यह मन्त्रालय पूरे तौर पर आयुर्वेद को आगे न बढ़ाये जाने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस मन्त्रालय की वजह से ही आयुर्वेद आगे नहीं बढ़ पाया है। इस सरकार ने कुछ शब्दावली बना ली है। वह शब्दावली क्या है? अभी इससे पहले संविधान में संशोधन करने वाले बिल पर हम बहस सुन रहे थे। वह समाजवाद को ले कर बहस थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार ने समाजवाद, भारतीय भाषाओं, आयुर्वेद आदि को केवल प्रचार के रूप में ही इस्तेमाल किया है, लोगों को भ्रम में डालने के लिए ही इस्तेमाल किया है। इनका जो उद्देश्य रहा है, इसके पीछे जो इनका मतलब रहा है कि कुछ तरक्की हो, उससे इनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है। अगर सम्बन्ध होता तो आज 18-19 साल हमें स्वतन्त्र हुए हो गए हैं आयुर्वेद को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में हमने कुछ तो प्रगति की होती। हमारी तनदुरुस्ती मन्त्राणी सामने बैठी हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितनी तरक्की हुई है आयुर्वेद में। एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास डाक्टर नहीं हैं कि हम आपको दवा दे सकें, आप लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल कर सकें और दूसरी तरफ जब हम आयुर्वेद से उसकी पूर्ति कर सकते हैं तो उसके रास्ते में तरह तरह की रुकावटें डाली जाती है। यह वही बात है जो कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में हो रही हैं। कहा जाता है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की हम खूब तरक्की करते हैं लेकिन हमारी सरकार बढ़ावा देती है अंग्रेजी भाषा को। समाजवाद की बहुत बात कहते हैं लेकिन

बढ़ावा पूंजीवाद को दिया जाता है । आयुर्वेद की बहुत बात करते हैं लेकिन बढ़ावा एलोपेथ को दिया जाता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक सब काम प्रचार के रूप में किये जायेंगे और वास्तविक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा, मैं साफ़ कहना चाहता हूं कि तब तक आयुर्वेद एक कदम भी आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं है । अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, ने, जो इस विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में सारी बातें अच्छी तरह से सदन के सामने रखी हैं। यह सही है कि जितना आयुर्वेद से हम को लाभ हो सकता है, इस देश की ग़रीब जनता को जितनी सस्ती दवायें आयुर्वेद से मिल सकती हैं, एलोपैथी से वे कभी भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती हैं। आयुर्वेद हमारे देश की जनता के लिए गुणकारी, लाभकारी और हितैषी है, लेकिन हम इस दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में आयुर्वेदिक कालेज बढ़ रहे हैं और उस दिशा में हम कुछ प्रगति कर रहे हैं । लेकिन जो मौजूदा आयुर्वेदिक कालेज हैं, उनकी हालत बद से बदतर होती जा रही है । मैं आप के सामने दो कालेजों की मिसाल रखूंगा—एक तो बिहार में बेगुसराय का कालेज और दूसरा उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी, लखनऊ, का आयुर्वेदिक कालेज । आज इन दोनों कालेजों की यह स्थिति है कि गत वर्ष जिन विद्यार्थियों ने उनमें प्रवेश पाया था, आज तक उनका इम्तिहान नहीं हुआ है । लखनऊ के आयुर्वेदिक कालेज में नये दाख़िले नहीं हो पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि जब पुराने विद्यार्थियों का इम्तिहान नहीं हुआ है, तब वे जगहें कैसे भरी जा सकती हैं । जब आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों में विद्यार्थियों के इम्तहान और दाख़िले एक बरस से लटके हुए हैं, तब भी अगर तन्दुरुस्ती मन्त्री यह कहें कि हम आयुर्वेद को बहुत तरक्की देते हैं, तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती हैं—शायद देश की जनता भी यह बात नहीं समझती है और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी नहीं समझते हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने लखनऊ के आयुर्वेदिक कालेज के मामले के काग़ज़ात स्वयं स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री को दिये, उन से इस बारे में ज़िक्र किया, लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है । बेगुसराय के आयुर्वेदिक कालेज के विद्यार्थियों ने भूख हड़ताल तक की, लेकिन आज तक कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाला गया है । वास्तव में झगड़ा इस बात का है कि आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वालों को भी एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के समान दर्जा और सुविधायें आदि दी जायें । एक ओर सरकार चाहती है कि आयुर्वेद की तरक्की हो, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वह आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले को बीमारी के लिए सर्टिफिकेट के सम्बन्ध में, नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में, तन्ख्वाहों और भत्तों के सम्बन्ध में एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के समान दर्जा नहीं देती है। जब एक पद्धति के साथ इस प्रकार का सौतेला व्यवहार होता रहेगा, तो यह निश्चित है कि एक पद्धति तरक्की करेगी और दूसरी पद्धति पीछे चली जायेगी।

अगर माननीय मंत्री को आयुर्वेद से प्रेम है और वह सही मानों में आयुर्वेद की तरक्की चाहती हैं, तो कम से कम यह व्यवस्था तो होनी चाहिए कि आयुर्वेद और एलोपैथी को बराबर स्तर पर रखा जाये । आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के जो विद्वान निकलते हैं, उनको तन्ख्वाह, भत्ते और अन्य सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में वही स्थान दिया जाये, जो कि एलोपैथिक, डाक्टरों को मिलता है। तब तो आयुर्वेद कुछ प्रगति कर सकता है, वरना माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, चाहे इस प्रकार के कितने ही विधेयक लायें, उनसे कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य मूल प्रश्न पर आयें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जहां तक इस विधेयक का प्रश्न है, मैं इससे सहमत हूं। मैंने इस विधेयक की विभिन्न धाराओं को नहीं जांचा है, क्योंकि इस समय तो माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि इस विधेयक को जन-मत जानने के लिए घुमाया जाये। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि यदि वह सही मानों में आयुर्वेद को बढ़ावा देना चाहती हैं, तो मैंने जो उद्देश्य सदन के सामने रखे हैं, उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह स्वयं एक विधेयक लायें, जिसमें कौंसिल आदि के निर्माण की बात हो। ऐसा करने पर ही कोई नतीजा निकल सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, इस डर से कि कहीं माननीय सदस्य इस विधेयक को वापस न ले लें, इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): have pleasure in supporting this Bill. At the same time, I would like to say a few words against its being sent to a Select Committee.

Some hon Members: It is only being circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

Dr. Melkote: If it is to be circulated for public opinion, then I agree to that proposal.

What we are today is due to what we were before and what we shall be in the future will depend upon what we are today. It is unfortunate that for centuries we have lost our freedom, and the result is that we are what we are today. If Sanskrit is being taught in the universities as a very good language, and if other aspects of Sanskrit could also be taught, I do not see why Ayurveda should not be taught. That the one thing could be good while the other could be extremely bad is unthinkable. I struggled for years together in an attempt to understand the scientific aspect of Ayurveda, but I found it very difficult to understand it, the difficulty being that a number of books are written in English by eminent Europeans who are very sympathetic to India but who are neither scientists nor persons who understand the language properly; similarly, the people who translated these books and give the meanings have also not been men competent enough to translate them into English. The result is that a number of errors have appeared, and, therefore, if one were to critically examine many of these books, one would find them to be not quite correct in several respects.

Max Mueller himself says at one place that the ancient Hindu religion is a physical religion. I would say that it is the religion of physical sciences. If we could understand the technical terms used in ancient Sanskrit, I would say that we shall find the basis of the most modern fundamental physical concepts on which research is going on in the year 1966, both in Ayurveda and in the Vedas. Therefore, in respect of every word that is used there, we have got to understand the technical meaning properly. Unless we understand its meaning properly, we shall not be able to appreciate anything whatsoever.

It may be that in Ayurveda, quick remedies for diphtheria, plague or cholera may not be available. But we should remember that it will not be true to say that every science is perfect. But there are several drugs and methods of diagnosis and treatment that are given in Ayurveda which can excel those given in other systems of medicine, and I am prepared to accept any challenge from anybody in this regard. I am saying this as a medical man that Ayurveda can stand on its own legs in certain aspects. From that point of view, I would like to ask whether there is anybody in the modern medical world who can come forward and say when

a particular disease will start. Suppose I go before a doctor; he will take my pulse reading, my blood pressure and have the respiratory listenings and find out whether I have any complaint or not then he will examine my urine and feeces and what not, and ultimately he would say that I am pretty health. But if I go to an Ayurvedic physician, the position will be different; there is nothing like an ideal health; and so, the Ayurvedic physician will tell me exactly what is wrong and also point out that if I do not attend to it, I may get sick at any time, and he would be prepared to give me remedies even when I look healthy apparently. This kind of thing is possible only in Ayurveda and in no other system of the world. Therefore, if there is any proper system of medicine, the technical details of which I need not go into now, it is only Ayurveda. It was this system that was developed in our country. This is the system which also accepts *yoga*. There is a sub-committee set up by the All India Council of Medical Research, by the kind favour of the Health Minister herself. A good deal of research has to be done. Of course, a certain amount of research is being done, but many of those who are doing research in *yoga* do not understand what type of research they have got to carry on. Unless we know the ancient scriptures, the ancient Sanskrit language, and modern science, and at the same time have sympathy equally to understand the whole affair, we shall not be able to proceed even an inch further.

To say that Ayurveda should not be encouraged is meaningless. If I have understood the Health Minister correctly, she is one of those who would like to give all encouragement to Ayurveda. But certain things have happened during the past fifty or sixty years. Ayurverdic schools have come in with varied types of education all through. They have had mixed education with Ayurveda and the modern system and so on. Today, the students hanker more after ideas of modern medicine. When they are not able to get into the portals of an allopathic medical college, they come to these Ayurvedic colleges and from there they start agitating as if Ayurvedic colleges can be converted into modern medical colleges. The firmness with which the Health Minister has dealt with this matter is quite understandable. She has said that there should be only *Shuddha Ayurveda* and nothing else. If *Shuddha* Ayurveda is not practised in the correct manner, then the *Shuddha* Ayurveda will also go the same way that the other systems have gone.

So far as the subject of ayurveda is concerned, the science is one. Many types of languages may be used. Merely quoting *slokas* without understanding the basis of the science has absolutely no meaning. Many of these ayurvedic physicians can quote *slokes* but have no understanding the basic science. Take physics or chemistry. Modern chemistry and the gadgets that are used can completely be utilised by the ayurvedic physician. But he is unable to do it. Whatever he says cannot convince the medical student of Ayurveda in any sense whatsoever. That is why the student having learnt upto matric and knowing the science questions the Ayurvedic physician. But the latter is unable to answer any of his questions because of his lack of knowledge of the basis of the science. Therefore, he is unable to convince the Ayurvedic student. Naturally, in order to leke out his livelihood, the student has to go in for the modern medicine.

Many of these schools are being converted into colleges under the universities. Who are the teachers? Many of the teachers are incompetent. They would like to be professors in the university getting a salary without competence. This is also something which has got to be put down severly. I am trying to place before you these things because I have examined these things closely. Unless the person in charge of these things is one who know modern science, who knows Sanskrit and who

[Dr. Melkota.]

has studied Ayurveda and who has sympathy and enthusiasm for it, he will not be able to advance the cause of ayurveda. It is our duty as people who have inherited this wonderful science to give it all encouragement. But in the Medical Directorate, very few are ayurveda people. There may be one advisor there. If this Directorate is handed over to people who are all ayurveda people, you can understand how modern medicine people will suffer; if it is handed over to people who are all non-medical people, both will begin to suffer. This is how ayuvedic medical education is suffering, because many of these people who are now in the Directorate of Public Health and Medicine, both at the Centre and in the States, are people who do not know anything of Ayurveda. We find that whenever there is a proposal for a cut in expenditure, the first on which the axe falls is Ayurveda.

This science can be developed only by people who have sympathy for it, who have a sincere understanding of it. Basic training is necessary. Selection of proper candidates is essential. Unless all these things are done, Ayurveda will not advance whatsoever. Part of these things can be rectified through the good offices of the Health Minister herself. There is a post-graduate institution in Banaras which is doing exceedingly good work. It is in that direction that we have got to move. Merely sending the Bill for eliciting public opinion is not enough. But I support the proposal. We have a democratic government. We have got to examine every aspect of the question. And when public opinion is elicited, I hope I will also have something to say in the matter.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह बिल जो आल इण्डिया आयुर्वेदिक मेडिकल कान्सिल के लिये आया है और जिसे हमारे विद्वान मित्र श्री शर्मा जी लाये हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। इण्डियन मैडिकल कौन्सिल जिस प्रकार का है, उसी प्रकार का इण्डियन मैडिकल कौंसिल आयुर्वेद के लिये होना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की मांग का एक कारण यह है कि आयुर्वेद जो है वह प्राइड प्रेजुडिस में पड़ा हुआ है। एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो गया है कि हमारी आजकल जो मंत्राणी महोदया हैं वे एलोपैथी के वास्ते प्राइड हैं और आयुर्वेदि के वास्ते प्रेजुडिस्ड हैं।

सभापति महोदय : यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े : हो सकता है कि मेरा यह इम्प्रेशन रांग हो लेकिन ऐसा क्यों हुआ कि अभी इसी हाउस में माननीय मंत्राणी जी तथा श्री शर्मा जी में जो वाद-विवाद हुआ, उससे हमारा इम्प्रेशन ऐसा हो गया। शुद्ध आयुर्वेदि जो अभी निकला है या जो शुद्ध आयुर्वेद का प्रकार अभी दो-तीन साल में निकली है, उसको ज्यादा उत्थान देने का श्रेय हमारी मंत्राणी महोदया को है, जिसके अनुसार शुद्ध आयर्वेद और अशुद्ध आयुर्वेद ऐसा माना गया है। मैं कहता हूं कि आयुर्वेद शुद्ध ही होता है, तो फिर यह अशुद्ध आयुर्वेद ऐसा प्रकार करने का कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि शुद्ध आयुर्वेद को आज की साइन्स से अलग रख कर वाटर-टाइट-कम्पार्टमेन्ट बना देना चाहते हैं। अभी मेरे से पहले वक्ता ने कहा कि इसमें फिजिक्स और कैमिस्ट्री दोनों की नालिज होनी चाहिये, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री महोदया के शुद्ध आयुर्वेद का यह कहना है कि आयुर्वेद की जो प्रथा पहले थी उसी के अनुसार दवा-दारू की जायेगी, उसकी रिसर्च मैडिकल लेबोरेटरी में नहीं होगी। यह जो एक प्रकार का प्रेजुडिस है कि शुद्ध आयुर्वेद करना चाहिये इसको निकाल देना चाहिये। आज सीलोन जैसे

देश में, जहां आयुर्वेद को माना गया है और जहां आयुर्वेद को हर प्रकार की उत्तेजना दी जा रही है, इसके लिये काफी कालेजेज खोले गये हैं, और वहां की सरकार ने इसको मान लिया है, तो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में, जहां चरक जैसे बड़े बड़े विद्वान हुए हैं, जहां आयुर्वेद ने जन्म लिया है, वहां आयुर्वेद को इस शासन से प्रोत्साहन क्यों नहीं मिलनी चाहिये, क्यों पैसा नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैंने यह देखा है कि मेडिकल कालेजेज में जो इस के लिये प्राफेसर्ज नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, वे एम० डी० रखे जाते हैं, जो एलोपैथी के एम० बी० बी० एस० होते हैं, उसके बाद आयुर्वेद का कोर्स ले लेते हैं, जिनको संस्कृत का नालिज बिकुल नहीं होता है, क्रेम करके रट रट कर आयुर्वेद की परीक्षा पास कर लेते हैं और एम० डी० होने के बाद वे एक्सपर्ट माने जाते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि इस प्रकार कि जो प्रथा है, वह दूर होनी चाहिये, जिससे आर्युबेद आगे बढ़ सके।

दूसरे हमारे यहां 80 प्रतिशत लोग ग्रामों में मुफस्सिल में रहते हैं और 20 प्रतिशत बड़े बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं। जो डाक्टर्स हैं, एक भी डाक्टर ऐसा बता दीजिये, माननिय सभापति महोदय, जो एम० बी० बी० एस० होने के बाद गांव में गया है। वे शहरों में रहते हैं जहां उनको अच्छी प्रेक्टिस मिलती है। इसलिये ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए आर्युवेद के सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं हैं, वहां यूनानी चलती है, आयुर्वेदिक चलता है, होमियोपैथी चलती है, ये तीनों सिस्टम्ज चलते हैं, लेकिन एलोपैथी के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। माननीय मंत्राणी महोदया यदि दर असल में ग्रामीण लोगों का भला चाहती हैं तो आयुर्वेद को प्रोत्साहन दीजिये। वहां पर दो दवाइयां ज्यादा आम हैं एम० बी० की सिवाजोल टेबलेट और लगाने के लिये इंजेक्शन। ईसाई लोग डी० शेन० की दवाइयां मद्रास से ले आते हैं। ईसाई मिशनरियों ने पांच सेन्टर्स कायम किये हैं, जहां से कम्पाउण्डरी पास कर के डी० शेन० की दवाइयां उनको दी जाती हैं या इंजेक्शन लगाये जाते हैं, फिर इन दवाइयों की कृपा से जब आदिवासी अच्छे हो जाते हैं तो झट वह क्रिश्चियन हो जाते हैं और कह देते हैं कि हमने मेरी को माता मान लिया है क्योंकि मेरी माता की कृपा से फीवर चला गया। इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि जहां हमारे ग्रामों में वैद्य लोग हैं, जब वे मर जाते हैं तो उनके लड़के वैद्यगिरी नहीं करते, क्योंकि वैद्य की नौकरी उनको नहीं मिलती है और वे टीचर बन जाते हैं। मेरे यहां तीन वैद्य थे, उनके लड़के, वैद्यक आते हुए भी, चूंकि उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती, इस लिये वे मास्टरी करते हैं।

अगर वास्तव में आप ग्रामीणों का भला चाहते हैं तो यह जो बिल लाया गया है, उसे स्वीकार कीजिये, आयुर्वेद के लिये कान्सिल का बनाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। जिस प्रकार से एलोपैथी की मेडिकल कान्सिल एलोपथी की प्रगति के कार्य को देखती है उसी प्रकार से आयुर्वेद की मेडिकल कान्सिल आयुर्वेद की प्रगति के कार्य को देखेगी।

दूसरे इसे सर्कुलेशन के वास्ते क्यों भेजा जाये, इस लिये कि इस में एक लाख 35 हजार रुपया खर्च करने के वास्ते मेमोरण्डम दिया गया है, इस का कितना खर्च आयेगा, इस में ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं, जिसकी वजह से इसको सर्कुलेशन के वास्ते भेजा जावे। मैं चहता हूं कि चोपड़ा कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उसकी तरफ भी आप देखें। रिसर्च के वास्ते, माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी हाल में पेटेन्ट कमेटी में होने की वजह से बम्बई गया था, वहां पर मैंने सेन्डोज और सीवा के कारखाने को देखा, वहां पर दवाओं का एक्सट्रेक्शन होता है, वे लोग अपने यहां की वनस्पतियों पर रिसर्चा चला रहे हैं। हमारे शर्मा जी भी इस कमेटी में थे, वे कहते थे कि हम लोग भी इस

[श्री बड़े]

काम को कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम को शासन से मदद नहीं मिलती है। ऐसे विद्वान लोगों को, जिहें कविराज कहते हैं, वैद्यराज को उधर कविराज कहते हैं, सरकार की ओर से मदद मिलनी चाहिये, और ऐसे लोगों की मदद के लिये ही यह बिल यहां पर लाया गया हैं। इस लिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I welcome this Bill. I have to say a few things about the Ayurveda system because I am one of the humble students of Ayurveda for the last 12 years. There is a lot of misunderstanding about the very word Ayurveda. Ayurveda is a way of life, it is not merely relevance to medicine. We think in terms of medicine only, but Ayurveda really shows us the pure way of Indian life. I believe that all the Ayurvedic medicines that are produced in this land have geographical and climatic effect, and for that reason they can serve us better than other medicines produced outside this country. I am amazed to learn that the British are very proud of their Barbers and Surgeons Council, which is nearly 300 years old, while we have yet to establish an Ayurvedic Council. This is all due to foreign rule in our country, and it shows a little slavish mentality that we are not proud of our own things and we run after foreign medicines.

These foreign medicines may be very effective, but they temporarily subdue our illhealth; these antibiotics suppress the particular disease and allow other diseases to grow up. I was ill 12 years back with heart trouble in Bombay and Allopathy completely failed me, later I recovered purely from Ayurveda, and that is why I can say with authority that only Aurveda can control *vayu*. I have yet to see an Allopathic doctor who can control *vayu*.

Mr. Chairman: Can you speak with authority as a doctor?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I have experience only. That is all I can say.

Mr. Chairman: Keep some room for the experts.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I say that as far as I am concerned, I had completely cured myself of *vayu* trouble. *Vayu* run from head to foot, and as far as I can see modern medicines fail completely to control it.

I have made a little study of Ayurveda. When one of our very important Members returned from Russia a few months back, on seeing him I told him he was ill, although he was present in the House sitting next to the Prime Minister I requested him to take हड़ चूर्ण I can only say that after taking a few bottles of it he is doing better and he is attending his work.

Today Allopathy has not reached the villages. Doctors prefer to stay in towns, and few Vaids are in villages. We wish in this country Vaids and medical doctors remain idle, and that will be the case if people follow simple rules of health, attend to their diet. Allopathy does not strictly recommend diet at all. When you feel ill with fever, it asks you to eat. The ordinary, basic principle in Ayurveda is to have *langan*. You should not eat anything when you are down with fever, because it only produces poison in the body. So, the basic principles in Ayurveda and Allopathy differ. An Allopathic doctor will never ask you to go on diet; he will ask you to feed yourself, and in feeding yourself, they say you better have bread or biscuits. These are made of *atta* or *maida*, and they are not easy to digest. So,

these two systems should remain separate. We cannot mix them up as our Health Minister and the Government machinery want them to mingle. This is completely impossible. Their ways are quite different.

That is why I say that this Bill is so important, and I should congratulate the Member for bringing it. It should be circulated for public opinion. I am quite sure that the people as a whole in the country will back Ayurveda. It is a medicine of commensense. We must have enough commonsense to understand and use it. Ayurveda teaches us a proper and suitable way of life leading to longevity.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : (फतेहपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक श्री शर्मा ने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। वास्तव मे अगर आप इस विधेयक को देखें तो इस का आशय और उद्देश्य ही यह है कि :

> "This Bill aims to give effect to the recommendations of the said Committees and to control education and treatment in Ayurveda."

जो कमेटियां सरकार द्वारा बनाई गईं और उन्होंने जो सिफारिशें कीं उनको पूरा करने की सिफारिश इस बिल में की जा रही है और कौंसिल बनाई जा रही है।

मुझे एक बात यह कहनी है कि आप को भी अनुभव होगा कि हमारे इतने बड़े देश में जो गरीबी हैं, अभाव है उस के कारण जैसा इन दोनों कमेटियो ने सिफारिश की हैं, हमारे यहां के 80 फी सदी रहने वालों का आयुर्वेदिक और पुरानी दवा का जो जरिया है उसी से इलाज होता है और उन को उस से लाभ होता है। इस का कारण यह है कि उन की हैसियत नहीं है कि वह ऐलोपैथिक पद्धति का इलाज कर सकें। न तो उन के पास इतना पैसा ही है और न वह उन तक पहुंच सकती हैं।

कई बार इस सदन में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया कि ऐलोपैथिक के जो डाक्टर हैं उन की इतनी कमी है कि ब्लाक्स में जो प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर्स हैं वह भी सब खाली पड़े हुए हैं। सब से पहले मुझे इस बात पर ध्यान दिलाना है कि सरकार को शुद्ध मस्तिष्क से यह निर्णय लेना है कि आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के साथ हम उसी प्रकार का सलूक करें जैसा ऐलोपैथिक पद्धति के साथ हो रहा है। उस के साथ सौतेली मां का सा व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये। जब एक बार हमारी सरकार यह सिद्धांत तय कर ले उस के बाद फिर यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इस पद्धति का जो व्यवसाय है, जो औषधियां तैयार हों उन पर नियन्त्रण हो और उस पर रिसर्च हो।

जो विधेयक श्री शर्मा ने रक्खा है वह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। यह वही चीज है जिस को सरकार ने खुद माना है और सरकार द्वारा जो कमेटियां मुकर्रर हुई उन की सिफारिशों को इम्प्लिमेंट करने की बात है। जो फाइनेंशल मेमोरैण्डम इस में रक्खा गया उस को देखने से भी यह पता चलता है कि इस प्रकार की कौंसिल का निर्माण होने से शायद सरकारी खजाने को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा, बल्कि कुछ लाभ भी होगा। तात्कालिक मांग तो इस बात की है कि इस को पब्लिक सर्कुलेशन के लिये भेजा जाये और लोगों की इस पर राय ली जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये।

जैसा अभी भी मेलकोटे जी ने कहा और आप ने भी बतलाया कि यह एक बुनियादी चीज है कि आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम जो है वह खाली नब्ज के द्वारा मरीज को देख कर दवा देता है जब कि ऐलोपैथिक का सारा ढांचा दवाओं की बिना पर मर्ज पकड़ने का होता है। इसलिये इन दोनों का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता। आप खुद ही वाकिफ हैं कि हमारे यहां कुछ मामूली चीजें हैं उन से बड़ा लाभ होता है। काश्मीर में जो बनफशा होता है वह ऐसी मामूलाज चीज है कि जबान में

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

किसी भी किस्म की खराबी हो वह बनफशा का इस्तेमाल करने से रफा हो सकती है। इस लिये जो सस्ती दवायें हैं, जिन का संबंध जड़ी बूटियों से है और जिन में पैसा भी कम लगता है उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाने के लिये इस कौंसिल का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये। तभी यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो हमारी हजारों वर्ष पुरानी आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति है उस को सरकार को अपनाना चाहिये और उस के साथ किसी भी प्रकार का स्टैप मदर्ली ट्रीटमेंट नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It is not true that all cold can be cured by *Banafsha;* all of us know it.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see what comes up in further discussion.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस विधेयक को हमारे शर्मा जी ने इस सदन के सम्मख प्रस्तुत किया है और हमारा ध्यान इस विषय की ओर दिलाया है। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि हमारे शासन का ध्यान अभी तक आयुर्वेद की तरफ जो हमारे देश की एक बहुत अच्छी और पुरानी साइंस है, विज्ञान है, नहीं गया है। आयुर्वेद की विशेषतायें बताने का यहां समय नहीं है। लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि आयर्वेद ने जितना गहराई से इस विषय में प्रवेश किया है उतनी गहराई से अभी तक किसी भी माडर्न साइंस ने नहीं किया है। इसके आठ अंग हैं। काय, बाल, ग्रह, ऊर्द्धवांग, शल्य, दंष्ट्र, जरा, वृषान। ये वाग्भट्ट में दिये गये हैं। ये आठ आपको ऐलोपैथी में नहीं मिलेंगे जोकि आयर्वेद में हैं। वात, पित, कफ का जो ज्ञान है वह दूसरी पद्धति में आपको नहीं मिल सकता है। आज भी आप देखें तो बहुत भारी विश्लेषण उन्होंने वात, पित, कफ का किया है, उन्होंने इस बात का विश्लेषण किया है कि किस समय आदमी को दिन में, सुबह, दुपहर शाम को, भोजन के बाद, भोजन के पहले वात, कफ, पित बढ़ती है। इतना बड़ा और इतना ज्यादा विश्लेषण आपको कहीं नहीं मिलेगा जितना आयुर्वेद में दिया गया है। कितने बड़े बड़े आज भी वैद्य हैं, इसकी एक दो मिसालें मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं।

श्री सत्य नारायण वैद्य बनारस वाले मशहूर हैं। उनके पास अगर कोई रोगी जाता है तो उस रोगी को अपनी हिस्ट्री कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह वैद्य उसकी नब्ज पर हाथ रख देते हैं और कहते जाते हैं कि यह यह रोग तुमको है। आज भी आप जा कर देख सकते हैं। आप चाहें तो कुछ लोगों को भेज कर आप भी मालूम इस बात को कर सकते हैं। आखिरकार यह विज्ञान कैसा है, इसकी जानकारी तो आपको होनी चाहिये। नाड़ी विज्ञान इसकी एक विशेषता है।

इसके अलावा एक और प्रत्यक्ष चीज मैं देख चुका हूं। हमारे यहां एक वैद्य हैं जिसने बगैर आप्रेशन के पाइल्ज का मसों का इलाज किया। हमने मंत्री महोदय को लिखा और कई दिनों तक पत्र व्यवहार चलता रहा। उसको कहा गया कि तुम अपना नुस्खा भेजो। उसने नुस्खा भी दे दिया। उसने भोपाल में जो ऐलोपैथी का अस्पताल है उसमें ट्रीटमेंट करके भी दिखा दिया। उसने ग्वालियर में जो आयुर्वेदिक कालेज है और जिसमें इंडोर पेशेंट्स वगैरह रहते हैं, उनका इलाज भी करके दिखा दिया लेकिन आज तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उसको कोई प्रोत्साहन अथवा सहायता नहीं दी गई है। उसमें कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ली गई है।

एक और मिसाल मैं आपको देता हूं। हमारे यहां उज्जैन में एक वैद्य हैं जो कि हमारे मित्र हैं। उन्होंने ब्रैन ट्यमर को अच्छा

किया । बम्बई में सब से बड़ा जो ऐलोपैथी का इंस्टीट्यूशन है वहां से वह केस फेल होकर आया था, इंदौर में अच्छे से अच्छे डाक्टर हैं, उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया था, उसकी आंखों की ज्योति चली गई थी और उज्जैन में उस वैद्य ने उसको अपने हाथ में लिया और वह बिल्कुल अच्छा हो गया । 22–24 साल की लड़की थी जो आज भी जिन्दा है, उसके नेत्र की ज्योति चली गई थी, उसको दिखाई नहीं देता था। आज उसको प्रकाश प्राप्त हो गया है और वह देख रही है । उसने इस तरह के तीन चार मरीज अच्छे किये हैं । रिपोर्ट आई है और डाक्टरों ने सर्टिफाई किया है कि वाकई में अच्छे हुए हैं । लेकिन उसको रिसर्च के लिए कोई मदद नहीं मिल सकती है ।

एक और मिसाल मैं देता हूं । इसी सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री जसवन्त राज मेहता हैं । वह और मैं एक ही बंगले में रहते हैं । उनके भतीजे का लड़का था जिसको बचपन से एक नेत्र से दिखाई नहीं देता था । डाक्टरों ने कह दिया था कि कोई इलाज नहीं है । उस लड़के का बाप डाक्टर है । लेकिन आयुर्वेद की दवाई से वह बच्चा जो अभी भी हमारे साथ रहता है ठीक हो गया है और उसको दिखने लग गया है । वह पढ़ लेता है । उसके नेत्र में ज्योति आ गई है । यह आयुर्वेद का चमत्कार है ।

इतना कुछ होते हुए भी आपने इसके लिए क्या किया है ? थोड़ा बहुत रुपया इसके लिए रखने के सिवा आपने कुछ नहीं किया है । आप कहते हैं कि डाक्टर ज्यादा तैयार किये जायें । कितने डाक्टर आप तैयार कर लेंगे और उन में से कितने डाक्टर देहातों में आप भेज देंगे और कितने लोग उनसे लाभ उठा सकेंगे, कितने लोग उनके जो खर्चे हैं उनको बर्दाश्त कर सकेंगे ? चूंकि इसकी दवाइयां महंगी होती हैं इसलिए गरीब आदमी इस खर्च को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है । किसी भी अस्पताल को आप देख लें । बड़े से बड़े अस्पताल को आप देख लें, इंदौर में कई मंजिला अस्पताल है, उसको देख लें, वहां रोगियों की भीड़ लगी रहती है । इर्विन अस्पताल को देख लें, चिल्डरन अस्पताल में जाकर देख लें, भीड़ लगी रहती है, जाना मुश्किल होता है । यह जो सिस्टम है बड़ा खर्चीला है, बड़ा दुर्लभ है । इसलिए आयुर्वेद ही एक ऐसा सिस्टम है जो कि गरीब जनता तक पहुंच सकता है, जिससे गरीब जनता लाभ उठा सकती है । इसकी जो दवायें हैं वे हमारे यहां बड़ी आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं । जंगलों में वे मिल जाती हैं । आसपास मकानों के ये मिल जाती है । किसी भी मकान के सामने आपको अर्जुन वृक्ष मिल जाएगा जो कि हार्ट की बीमारी के लिए बहुत ही उत्तम माना जाता है । इसकी जो जड़ी बूटियां हैं उनकी तरफ आपका जरा भी ध्यान नहीं है ।

यह बिल बिल्कुल सादा है और मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ी सावधानी बरत कर उन्होंने इसको पेश किया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि तीस लाख की आमदनी होगी और जो खर्चा है वह बहुत ही कम होगा । इस को मान लेने में शासन को कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है । यह बिल्कुल इन्नोसेंट बिल है । न कोई काउंसिल को अधिकार हैं और न रिसर्च करने के लिये कोई फंड्ज हैं और न आयुर्वेद को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये ज्यादा कुछ इसमें है । इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए पेश किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बाद शासन को एक कम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल हमारे सामने रखना चाहिये जिसमें काफी पैसे की व्यवस्था हो, जिसमें आयुर्वेद के लिए कोई व्यवस्था हो, जिसमें आयुर्वेद जानने वाले विद्वान हों, संस्था उन्हीं के हाथ में हो जिनका आयुर्वेद में विश्वास है, उसमें आस्था है । ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में अगर इसको दिया जाएगा तो देश का कल्याण होगा और लोगों को वास्तव में इस पद्धति से लाभ हो सकेगा ।

[श्री राघेलाल व्यास]

मैं समझता हूं कि शासन को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये अन्यथा वही परिणाम होगा जो कि आज हमें दिखाई दे रहा है । आज होता यह है कि अगर किसी को बीमारी का सर्टीफिकेट चाहिये तो वैद्य का नहीं चलता है डाक्टर का ही चलता है । जो वैद्य है वह इंजैक्शन नहीं दे सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो आधुनिक साइंस है उसका भी साथ में समावेश किया जाए और वैद्य को भी उपयोगी अंग इसका बनाया जाए । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो आगे चल कर वैद्य बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेंगे । इस वास्ते इस साइंस को बचाने के लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I rise to support the circulation motion for more than one reason. This Bill embodies the recommendations of many committees in the past that such a council should be set up. Secondly, if such circulation could secure improvement in the idea and the idea could be further projected to produce an institution which would be there not only to control the practitioners of ayurveda but also to promote the cause of Ayurveda, it would be of much advantage.

Instead of arraigning the Health Minister, I should really commiserate with her. Each time the axe has to fall on the budget allocations of a ministry because of financial stringency, I believe the Health Ministry is the first whose allocations are axed. It seems this Ministry gets what funds it gets on a system of suffrage and this Parliament should put an end to this practice that has come to stay. It seems we have not recognised the importance of the protfolio which the Ministry holds with distinction and we have failed to allot to it the priority which it deserves in our national system. in this, of course, I include not only the allopathic, ayurvedic and other systems of medicine, but also other concerns which this ministry has to attend to such as rural water-supply and national sanitation programmes.

The names of Vagbhatt, Charak, Sushrut and Danwantri are illustrious names which show to us the great and glorious heritage of India in this matter. If ayurveda is to be helped, it will not be helped by this pitiful allocations and pittances. If ayurveda is to be salvaged and put on a proper footing. a massive effort will have to be made. No one will claim that ayurveda has said the last word in human wisdom. No science is perfect for ever, because that is the road to fossilisation. But Ayurveda was a system which showed to the world that it is one of the most notable achievements of human mind and endeavour. What is needed is encoragement and support for this system not only because it belong to our country, but because it is a great and sound system. The number of instances is legion in which requests for support for ayurvedic institutions are ignored and consigned to the waste paper basket almost without being looked into. That is perhaps due either to the lack of resources with the ministry or lack of an integrated plan and programme for the development of ayurveda, for which in this House pleas have been entered time and again. I would like that the approach of condescension which pays a mere lipservice to the cause of ayurveda but which does not recognise its value as a basic system should be abjured and abandoned as soon as possible, and it is only when that approach is abandoned that ayurveda can come into its own. Similarly, in the case of yoga and other systems of indigenous medicine and systems which promote health and longevity also it should be done.

Mr. Chairman, I should like, particularly, to mention that this Bill is before the House with a motion which

is only for circulation. This motion will only secure a nation-wide consideration for the basic idea, for the constitution of a Council for ayurveda, both for training and control of ayurvedic practitioners. My hon. friend, Shri Radhelal Vyas said that this is an innocuous Bill. I for one have a quarrel with anything that is innocuous. Unless we mean to build it up, unless we mean to do something effective, massive and enduring, there is no use tinkering with things of this sort. I am one with the modern conception that science is indivisible. Uultimately, and in ideal terms, ayurveda, allopathy and other systems will have to move into a single integrated system in which different approaches are ermissible. This can happen only on equal terms. What happens today is, even when ayurveda is conceded a place, it is not a place under the sun, in it is a place in a dingy, little corner of the whole system. Unless ayurveda is encouraged on equal terms, unless ayurveda is given its due place, unless a massive effort is launched for the development of ayurveda, I think Government will not be able to redeem the many pledges it has given somewhat lightheartedly on different occasions.

Sir, I plead with the hon. Minister either to accept the motion for circulation or to come out with an assurance that something massive, some thing effective, something enduring would be done for the cause of ayurveda under the auspices of her Ministry.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me for participating in this debate.

First of all, I must congratulate my hon. friend, Shri A. T. Sarma, for having brought forward this Bill before the House. He should have brought this Bill earlier. Most of the hon. Members who have spoken, both from the Congress and the Opposition side, have supported the Bill. This is only a motion for circulation of the Bill. I would request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to consider this motion with sympathy.

My hon. friends, Shri Mahida and Radhelal Vyas, have given some examples. I live in a village. I know the difficulties of the people. I have also met vaidyas and kaviraj. When I spoke last time on the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry, I have pointed out the shortage of doctors in hospitals. In my State, Orissa. in Jajpur, in the subdivisional hospital, for the last five or six years there has been no lady doctor. In the rural areas, in most of the hospitals and dispensaries there are no doctors. How will the people who are suffering from various diseases like cholera etc. get themselves treated? Naturally, they go to vaidyas and kaviraj. They get their medicines cheap from them. If they do not get any medicine, they at least get advice from these vaidyas and kaviraj. They are advised to take *tulsi patra* or something like that for which they need not pay anything.

Therefore, it is necessary to encourage ayurveda and for that purpose a council like the one suggested in the Bill is necessary. I, therefore, support the motion for circulation and I request the Minister to accept it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, को बहुत बहुत मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि वह यह सुन्दर बिल लाए हैं और उन्होंने सारे देश के कल्याण के बारे में सोचा है । साथ ही मैं उन से यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस बिल को वापस न लें, क्योंकि भगवान राम के मानने वालों के लिये यह अच्छा नहीं है । "रामो द्विर्नभाषते', । भगवान् राम को मानने वाले अपनी बात कह कर उस को वापस नहीं लेते हैं :

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से सब को यह आशा थी कि चूंकि उन्होंने गांधी जी के चरणों में दीक्षा ली है, इस लिए वह इस देश में आयुर्वेद का विकास करेंगी। लेकिन उन के इस कार्यकाल में जितना आयुर्वेद पिछड़ा है, उतना कोई और नहीं पिछड़ा है। आयुर्वेद के साथ स्टेपमदरली ट्रीटमेंट किया गया है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर एलोपैथी की सब दवाओं को उठा कर समुन्द्र में फेंक दिया जाये, तो इस से यह नुकसान तो होगा कि सब मछलियां मर जायेंगी, लेकिन मानव-जाति बच जायेगी। महात्मा गांधी ने पच्चीस साल तक एलोपैथी के खिलाफ प्रचार किया था, लेकिन माननीय सुशीला नायर जी ने पता नहीं कहां से इस बात की जिम्मेदारी ले रखी है कि पांच हजार मील दूर बनी हुई मैडिसन्ज और थ्यूरी को इस देश में रायज किया जाये।

अगर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को गांधीजी के अनुयायियों के साथ मिलना है, तो मैं उन से फिर यह अर्ज करुंगा कि जिस को एलोपैथी तन्दुरुस्ती देती है, जिस का मर्ज ऐलोपैथी से अच्छा होता है, उस को मैं लीडर, नेता या विद्वान कह सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं उस को देशभक्त हरगिज नहीं कह सकता हूं। देशभक्ति का मतलब यह है कि गंगा माता की गोदी में पैदा होने वाली जड़ी-बूटियों से मनुष्य को आराम हो, हिमालय की गोदी में पैदा होने वाली दवाओं से मनुष्य को आराम हो।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य दो तीन मिनट में मुख्तसरन अपनी बात कह दें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: असली बात यह है कि आज देश का अहित हो रहा है। आज मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को फिर चेलेंज करता हूं कि पचास फीसदी मरीज हमको दिये जायें और पचास फी सदी मरीज एलोपैथी को दिये जायें। अगर आयुर्वेद छः महीनों में और एक चौथाई खर्च में मरीज को अच्छा न कर दे, तो हम अपने हाथ कटवा डालेंगे। स्पष्ट बात यह है कि आज पक्षपात हो रहा है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं कहती कि हम भारतीय संस्कृति को नहीं मानते या हम आयुर्वेद को नहीं मानते, लेकिन उन्होंने आयुर्वेद की उन्नति के लिये कोई काम नहीं किया है। आयुर्वेद की उन्नति के लिए सब से ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि उस के साथ जो स्टैप-मदरली ट्रीटमेंट हो रहा है, उस को खत्म किया जाये।

सभापति महोदय, इस से बढ़ कर और क्या अन्याय होगा कि हमारी संस्कृति को मिटाया जा रहा है। हमारी संस्कृति कहती है गऊ का कच्चा दूध अमृत होता है, लेकिन एलोपैथी कहती है कि उस को पका लिया जाये, ताकि उस के जर्म्ज मर जायें। मैं कहता हूं कि जर्म्ज मर तो जायेंगे, लेकिन वे मर कर भी दूध में ही रहेंगे और हम को उन की लाशों को पीना पड़ेगा। इस से अच्छा है कि हम दूध को पकाये बिना ही पीयें। हमारी संस्कृति कहती है कि केशों की महिमा निराली होती है और लम्बे केशों वाला बहादुर होता है, लेकिन एलोपैथी कहती है कि केशों से गर्मी पैदा होती है।

सभापति महोदय : आप अब नफ्से-मजमून पर आइये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर एलोपैथी की जड़ पर कुठाराघात नहीं होगा, तो हम अपने मजमून पर कैसे आ सकते हैं? जो राक्षस हमारे सामने खड़ा हुआ है, जब तक उस को नहीं गिराया जायेगा, तब तक देवता कैसे पनप पायेगा।

सभापति महोदय : इस वक्त आप के सामने नफ्से-मजमून, मूल प्रश्न, यह है कि इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए सर्कुलेट किया जाये। आप उस पर कहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिस ग्लास में शराब भरी हुई है, जब तक उस को खाली नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक उस में दूध देवता कैसे आ पायेगा । जब तक गलत शिक्षा को नहीं हटाया जायेगा, तब तक अच्छी शिक्षा का प्रचलन कैसे होगा ।

मैं इस बिल के अनुमोदन में कहता हूं कि अगर देश को जिन्दा रखना है, अगर जाति को जीवित रखना है, तो आयुर्वेद को पूरी तरह प्रोत्साहन देना होगा । माननीय सदस्य, श्री व्यास, ने, जो कि अब चले गए हैं, बनारस के एक आचार्य की बात कही । मैं कह । चाहता हूं कि यहां दिल्ली में ही आयुर्वेद के एक ऐसे आचार्य हैं– पंडित जगदीश चन्द्र शर्मा, जिन के चरणों में बैठ कर अगर पूछें, तो वह इतनी शिक्षा दे सकते है कि जो काम पचास रुपये में हो सकता है, वह पचास लाख रुपये में भी नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन क्या किसी ने आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र शर्मा को एपरोच किया है, किसी ने पूछा है, जब तक इस सरकार के मस्तिष्क में वैस्ट्रन कल्चर है, तब तक देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है । आज हमारे कल्चर को मिटाया जा रहा है, आयुर्वेद के नाम पर मिटाया जा रहा है । दुनिया में इस से बड़ी ज्यादती और क्या हो सकती है कि मेरे जैसा आदमी मर जाए लेकिन फिर भी एलोपैथी की दवाई नहीं खायेगा, मैं एलोपैथी की दवाओं को जहर समझता हूं, लेकिन मेरी तनख्वाह में से एलोपैथी की दवाओं के लिए पैसे काटे जाते हैं । इस से बड़ा अन्याय हो सकता है ।, इस से बड़ी ज्यादती हो सकती है । जिस चीज को हम जहर समझते हैं उस के लिये आप पैसे काटते हैं, कल आप शराब के लिये भी पैसे काटेंगे, दूसरी चीजों के लिये भी पैसे काटेंगे ।

मेरी दरख्वास्त है, माननीया सुशीला नायर जी से, कि इस बिल को पूरी तरह से मानें और माननीय शर्मा जी का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह इस बिल को हरगिज वापस न लें । मैं माननीया सुशीला नायर जी को इन-एडवांस मबारकबाद देत हूं, कान्ग्रचलेट करता हूं कि वह इस बिलको मानेंगी ।

सभापति महोदय : पांच मिनट इस के लिये और बढ़ाया गया है, क्योंकि जिस वक्त इस नान आफिशल बिल पर डिस्कशन शरू हुई थी, वह पांच मिनट लेट शुरू हुई थी ।

Shri A. T. Sarma: Time may be extended because many people want to speak.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): This should not eat into the time for the half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Chairman: No, it will not.

पांच मिनट बाद हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्कशन शुरू होगा, चूंकि इस पर पांच मिनट लेट डिस्कशन शुरू हुआ था, इस लिये पांच मिनट बढ़ा दिया है ।

श्री मोहन नायक (भंज नगर): माननीय चेयरमैन महोदय, शर्मा जी जो बिल लाये हैं, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं और मैं माननीया मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन करता हूं कि यद्यपि यह बे-सरकारी बिल आया है तो भी इस को ग्रहण करना उचित होगा । इस समय सभी मेम्बरों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, हमारे कांग्रेस वालों ने भी और विरोधी पक्ष वालों ने भी इस का समर्थन किया है । इस का अर्थ यह निकलता है कि यह बिल इतना जरूरी है देश के लिये, कि इस को ग्रहण करने से सरकार का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा ।

हमारे देश में एलोपैथी के जो अस्पताल हैं, मैं पूरी जानकारी से बतलाता हूं, इन में गरीब आदमियों के लिये कोई अच्छा ट्रीटमेंट नहीं होता है । जिन लोगों का इन्फ्लूएन्स है, डाक्टर लोग उन लोगों को ही ठीक तरह से देखते हैं, मगर गरीब आदमी को वहां जा कर कुछ थोड़ा सा रंगीन पानी पी कर ही लौट आना पड़ता है । इस लिये गरीब लोगों को गांवों में अगर कोई मदद मिलती है, तो वह आयुर्वेद से ही मिलती है । आयुर्वेद को हमें

[श्री मोहन नायक]

पूरी तरह से प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिये । आयुर्वेद की औषधियां बनाने के लिये हमें बाहर की चीजों की जरूरत नहीं होती है, बल्कि यहीं की जल-वायु में हमें जिस औषधि की भी जरूरत होती है, यही की जड़ी-बूटियों से हमें वह औषधि प्राप्त हो जाती है ।

इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये भेजे जाने के वास्ते कहा गया है, मेरे ख्याल से पब्लिक का कोई भी आदमी इस का विरोध नहीं करेगा । जब हमारे देश की ऐसी इच्छा है तो हम को इसे ग्रहण करने में कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा । मैं इस बात को जानता हूं कि जितना रुपया आज हम एलोपैथी के लिये खर्च करते हैं, यदि उस का शतांश भी हम आयुर्वेद के लिये खर्च करें, तो एलोपैथी के द्वारा रोगों के लिये हम जितनी मदद दे सकते हैं आयुर्वेद के द्वारा हमें उस से कहीं ज्यादा मदद मिल सकती है । हमारे गांवों में सब जगहों पर वैद्य हैं । अगर किसी को कोई रोग होता है, तो वह वैद्य के पास जाता है । अगर हम प्रत्येक पंचायत में आयुर्वेद की डिस्पैन्सरी खोल दें तो इस का बहुत बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये, समय नहीं है ।

श्री मोहन नायक : मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि सब जगहों पर, प्रत्येक पंचायत में हमें आयुर्वेद की डिस्पैन्सरी खोलनी चाहिये ।

श्री बिज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के लिये दो घन्टे दिये गये थे, वे दो घन्टे पूरे हो गये हैं, अब इस का क्या हसर होगा ।

Mr. Chairman: The discussion will continue on another day when the Bill will come up for discussion; therefore, hon. Members, who could not speak today, might get time on another day.

17.05 hrs.

*ELECTORAL ROLLS OF STATELESS WORKERS IN CEYLON

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am raising an important question today. This question relates to the grant of citizenship to stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon and their placement on the general electoral rolls of that country.

Now, the entire question arises out of an agreement between our country and the Government of Ceylon. I hope this House remembers that on 30.10.64, the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and the then Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mrs. Bandarnayke, both of them, signed on behalf of their respective Governments an agreement relating to this particular question. As per that agreement, we agreed that about 5,25,000 stateless persons would be taken over in a period of 15 years—I am just recalling those facts—and they in turn, the Ceylon Government, agreed to grant citizenship to about 3 lakhs of stateless persons. Another important point agreed to relating to this particular question was that these 5,25,000 stateless persons were to be repatriated in a span of 15 years, that they were not to be forcibly repatriated, that they were to be voluntarily repatriated, and that till the repatriation took place, they were to be continued in their respective posts or employments.

Subsequent to that agreement, the then Prime Minister, as soon as she returned to her country, shortly after that, announced—and it was an official announcement on behalf of the

*Half-an-hour discussion.

Ceylon Government; it was not a casual remark—that those persons who will be granted citizenship will be placed on separate electoral rolls and not on the general electoral rolls of that country. As you know, Sir, the moment that agreement was signed, there were protests from almost all the Opposition parties and even from a substantial section of the ruling Party in this House regarding the terms of the agreement. Now, the moment the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandarnayke, made this particular statement and she said that this was as per the agreement, there were further protests in this House.

I would like to recall to the House that during a discussion on international affairs held in November, 1964, the question of the placement of these stateless persons who were to be granted citizenship on a separate electoral rolls came up for sharp criticism and there were further protests from all sections of the House, not only from the Opposition benches but from all the sections of the House. In replying to the debate, the hon. Minister for External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh, said that that announcement of the then Prime Minister of Ceylon amounted to a violation of the very spirit of the agreement itself and that our Government had expressed concern over this question to the Ceylon Government. Since then, as far as this House is concerned or our entire country is concerned, we do not know what has happened to this. It stops with that. It is an important question. It is a question of lakhs and lakhs of stateless persons and that too of Indian origin on which we had an agreement. It is agreed to by our Government that it is a violation of the very spirit of that agreement and that it defeats the very purpose of that agreement. We would like to know what has happened since then.

Have the Ceylon Government given up the idea of having a separate register? Have the Ceylon Government accepted to place those people who will be granted citizenship on the general electoral rolls of that country and, if so, whether there is such a decision on the part of the Ceylon Government revising their earlier decision to have a separate electoral rolls? We would like to know whether that decision has been communicated to our Government and, if so, how it was communicated and when it was communicated. Then, we would like to know whether the Ceylon Government proposes to bring in any legislation for the purpose of placing all those persons who will be granted citizenship rights on the general electoral rolls.

Now, it is not a question of again making another statement. Have they agreed to it? Have they given up the idea of having a separate electoral rolls? If they accept the idea of having a general electoral rolls, then it is a question of doing it by legislation. I would like to know whether the Ceylon Government has moved in that direction. If the Ceylon Government has not moved in that direction, I would like to know what steps our Government have taken so as to make the Ceylon Government accept this proposition.

This is the crux of the question. I went through the written answer of the Government to that Starred Question—it did not reach for answer on that day. I am very sorry to find that our Government treats this whole question as one of just collecting information and providing it to the members. If you read the answer, you will find the Government saying that they do not have much of information or, to put it in another way, the information at their disposal is just this much. So, the whole question of separate electoral rolls is being treated as just one of collection of information and providing it to the members. I submit that this is not a question of just gathering information. It is a question of violation of a solemn agreement by the Ceylon Government. It is a question of not only violation of the agreement but it is also a question of the Ceylon

[Shri Umanath]

Government treating these people who are to be granted citizenship rights as second-rate citizens of Ceylon and not on a par with all other people who are called citizens there. That being so, it is not merely a matter of expression of concern. Mr. Swaran Singh said the other day, "we express our concern". I do not treat it like that. We refuse to accept that position. It is not a question of merely expressing concern, but it is a matter to be actively taken up with the Ceylon Government till the proposal for separate electoral rolls is dropped by that Government and till the proposal for a general register is legislated upon. Till that decision is accepted and till that particular action is taken by the Ceylon Government, this question should be actively pursued by the Government. That is how I look at it.

Now in this context I would like to know from the Government whether this Government has pursued this matter in this light and if so, in what manner they have pursued, how they have pursued and with what results. If they have not pursued so far, I would like to know what they propose to do in the matter.

I want to know further from the Government as to howmany Stateless persons of Indian origin have been granted citizenship rights so far since the signing of this Agreement. The Agreement was signed in October, 1964. Now about two years have passed—it is short only by one or two months. We have agreed for their repatriation in a span of 15 years. In these two years, I would like to know how many persons have been granted citizenship rights and whether they have been placed on general electoral rolls. What has happened to them? If they have not hitherto granted citizenship rights on any number of Stateless persons, I would like to know what action has been taken.

Another point on which I want information from the hon. Minister is this: whether any particular number of Stateless persons have been granted citizenship rights so far and if they have not been placed on general electroal rolls so far, is there any move on the part of the Government of Ceylon to place them on the general electoral rolls, at least before the next General Elections take place in Ceylon? This is important because while the Ceylon Government is not serious about its part of the commitments in this Agreement, we hear from the press reports that, in the name of Ceylonisation, hundreds of estate workers of Indian origin are being dismissed....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude in two minutes.

Shri Umanath:....or their services are being terminated, so that they will be compelled to run away from Ceylon under pressure of starvation. As far as their part of the commitments is concerned, they do not do anything. On the other hand, they take certain advantages out of this Agreement and arbitrarily resort to dismissing and terminating services of hundreds and thousands of workers. The workers' organisation of Ceylon have protested against this. This is a very cruel method. It is not only a further violation of the Agreement which provided for retention in employment till repatriation, but it is also an inhuman, cruel and gruesome act on the part of the Ceylon Government, which shall be condemned by one and all. I want to know what action has been taken by the Government to prevent these developments. Have they protested against the latest move of the Ceylon Government? Finally, I would like to submit that all these things had taken place because our Government also are not serious about the follow-up actions after the signing of the agreement. If our Government had been serious about the follow-up action, these things would not have taken place and they would have been checked then and there; and we would not have had to wait for two

years to get this information, and then and there Government would also have provided us with information on this subject, because the whole House was agitated on this question. But our Government were not serious about this agreement and, therefore they did not take serious follow-up action on the question of the implementation of the agreement. If they had taken the follow-up action, the situation would have been different.

If Government are not serious about the agreement, then let them say so. Then, let us say that we renounce the agreement because of the violation of it by the Ceylon Government.

So, I would like the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, not to repeat the performance which was there on the earlier occasion while answering the question put on the Order Paper, but to take a different position and reply in detail to every single point that I have raised and concretely too.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I want to ask one question....

Mr. Chairman: There are two other signatories to this who wanted to put questions, but they are not here. Shri Priya Gupta had sent me the chit only a little while ago. I am sorry I cannot allow him.

Shri Priya Gupta: Please give me just two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member hear me. There is no provision for allowing him to put questions.

Shri Priya Gupta: Then, it cannot be a discussion. If only a single Member speaks, then it cannot be a discussion.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member resume his seat...

Shri Priya Gupta: You are all-powerful to do anything. But I would request you to permit me to put just two questions.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. The rules are very strict on this issue that when there is a half-an-hour discussion, hon. Members who want to put questions must inform the Speaker previously. Only two Members had informed the Speaker previously, but they are not present here just now. Therefore, if Shri Priya Gupta sends me a slip just now, that will not help. I would request the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Priya Gupta: I had written to you.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member resume his seat. I do not want any further arguments on this.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to say at the very outset that we entirely share the concern that has been expressed by the hon. Member about the fate of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon. That is why we have been taking up this matter with the Government of Ceylon almost from the time that this came up after Independence, and the agreement that we reached with the Government of Ceylon in October, 1964 is the result of this persistent effort that we have made.

One fact which we have to bear in mind is that there are people of Indian origin settled in different parts of the world in different countries, and for all practical purposes they have made their homes there and they are now the citizens of those countries. Similarly these people went to Ceylon and have settled down there; they have been there for a long time, and in some cases many generations have passed. If we had looked at it in a purely legalistic manner, it may be that the position would have been entirely different. But apart from the legal point of view, we also took the human aspect into consideration. Now, there are these people there, and some of these people may genuinely want to come back; others may

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be able to establish some links here and may be able to make a claim to Indian citizenship. Therefore, we have felt that they should all be dealt with fairly. At the same time, there have been certain difficulties. There is the citizenship law of this country. We cannot arbitrarily give citizenship to people; they have to conform to these laws. They must come in within the qualifications laid down in these laws before they can get citizenship.

Even so, when the Prime Minister of Ceylon came here in October, 1964, we wanted to take a humane attitude on this matter. We also wanted to accommodate the Prime Minister of Ceylon because to a large extent the fate of these people will depend upon the good-will of the people with whom they are going to live, and we did not want to do anything which would make their own stay there more difficult. Therefore, our main effort was to see that all these conditions were satisfied and wherever these people are, they are able to live in reasonable happiness.

Now, as the hon. Member has mentioned, it had been agreed that the Ceylon Government would give citizenship to 3 lakh people together with the natural increase, and that we shall take back in India and give citizenship to a maximum of 5,25,000 people plus the natural increase that will come, leaving behind, broadly speaking, a lakh and a half of people whose fate was to be determined later. It is quite true, as the hon. Member has mentioned, that when we came to the agreement, the idea was that those people who would be granted citizenship of Ceylon would not be discriminated against, that they would be on par with all other citizens of Ceylon and that any discrimination that is now sought either legally or otherwise would naturally be against the spirit of the agreement that we have reached with the Government of Ceylon.

It is also true that when the Prime Minister of Ceylon went back to Ceylon from here, she did indicate that the people of Indian origin who would be given Ceylon citizenship would be placed on a different register which according to us was against the spirit of the agreement, because that would mean that they would be given some kind of a second-class citizenship. We took up the matter with the Prime Minister of Ceylon. Our Prime Minister wrote to the Prime Minister of Ceylon in February 1965, pointing out to her our deep concern over this matter and requesting her to see that there is no discrimination. As things have turned out, I am happy to say that there has been no discrimination. It has been announced by the Government in power today; this was mentioned by the Minister of State in the Ceylon Parliament. He said:

> "At this moment, there is no idea of having a separate electoral register".

This is a very happy position.

Shri Umanath: 'At this moment'.

Shri Dinesh Singh: He said that if a new electoral register was found to be necessary—he was talking of the future—'we will have to think of it then; at this moment there is no idea of having a separate electoral register'.

Shri Umanath: The question still remains.

Shri Dinesh Singh: This gives an indication of the present thinking of the present Government, that they do not consider that a separate register would be necessary.

Shri Umanath: 'At this moment we do not consider, but at a later moment, if it is necessary, we will'. So the basic position remains.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not share the hon. Member's view in this particular respect, because if he had followed his speech, he would have seen that he had stated that it was a mater for the House to decide, for all parties to decide. But he was giving the views of his own party, of his Government. That is why he says that we do not think that it is necessary.

In our discussions with the Ceylon Government also, we have noticed that they are not planning any separate register. We are very happy about it because that would be the logical implementation of the agreement. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that this is not entirely satisfactory, that we must get a categorical assurance from the Ceylon Government that there would be no discrimination including discrimination that might be brought about by having a separate register. Therefore, we have not given up our efforts. The Prime Minister's letter remains unreplied. We have taken up the matter with the Government of Ceylon.

As the House is aware, there is a joint committee that meets from time to time and we have tried to emphasise in this committee that there should be no discrimination. The real test will come when they enact the citizenship law by which these people will be given Ceylon citizenship.

At the moment, this enactment has to come. If there be a provision for a separate register in that Bill, that should be a matter of concern. If, however, there be no such provision in that Bill that will be brought forward, then we should be satisfied because that will be the law under which these people will be given citizenship. We have emphasised this to the Government of Ceylon from time to time.

The hon. Member wanted to know how many people have become citizens of Ceylon since we concluded this agreement. As the House is aware, there is no citizenship law at the moment by which these people can become Ceylon citizens. In fact, that citizenship law has to be enacted. Therefore, no one has been granted citizenship under the agreement that was made in 1964.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): There is a citizenship law at present in Ceylon.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I entirely agree with the hon. Member that there is the normal citizenship law as we have our citizenship law, but a law has to be enacted to enable these people to acquire citizenship, and I am talking about that law.

But earlier, people have been given citizenship of Ceylon under the Citizenship Act of 1949 and I was coming to that. I believe that roughly 134,206 persons have been given Ceylon citizenship, and they have been placed on the same register, there is no separate register for them.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Same register with the other Ceylonese?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes. Therefore, we hope that the Government of Ceylon will honour the agreement and keep the spirit and letter of this agreement, and will give citizenship to these people and give them citizenship which will not have any discrimination.

I would like to assure the House and the hon. Member that our efforts will continue till we have received this assurance or till it is incorporated in the law. It is very reasonable for the hon. Member to expect that the Government must go on pressing this point and we shal do so. There is no tendency on our part to move away from it because an agreement has been made, and it must be honoured by both the parties.

17.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 1, 1966/Sravana 10, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—1034 (Ai) LSD— 7-10-66—970.